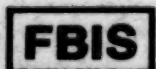


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19 February 1980

Latin America Report

No. 2111



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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRAZIL-ARGENTINA NATURAL GAS, AIRPLANE PRODUCTION FACTS SEEN

Argentine Natural Gas

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Jan 80 p 58

[Text] Buenos Aires--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) sent a small exploratory mission to this capital which has made the first contacts with a view to obtaining Argentine natural gas. That is what a high-level source of the PETROBRAS International Trade Corporation (INTERBRAS), the company that handles PETROBRAS operations in Argentina, told O ESTADO.

The Brazilian mission, which has made contacts with State Gas and Government Oil Deposits (YPF), the official agencies in the area of hydrocarbons, concluded its work yesterday very discreetly. The trip of that mission is the result of the offer made by former Minister Karlos Rischbieter, when he visited Buenos Aires last December, for Brazil to buy Argentine natural gas.

The PETROBRAS representatives, who were scheduled to return to Brazil yesterday afternoon, came to ascertain how to effect the purchases, the concrete possibilities of supply, the possible amounts, etc. The source said this noon: "The economic feasibility is being analyzed to determine how we can reach a formal agreement that contains the bases of operation and the contractual clauses."

Joint Aircraft Production

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Jan 80 p 7

[Text] Brasilia--In response to an invitation from the Brazilian Government, the commander in chief of the air force and member of the Argentine government junta, Brig Gen Rubens Graffigna will arrive in Brazil in the latter part of March. The main objective of his trip will be to conclude an agreement providing for the participation of the two countries in plane-building programs.

The visit is the result of the invitation tendered by the Brazilian air chief of state, Brig Leonardo Collares, who visited Argentina for a week (26 November to 2 December), accompanied by the president of the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (EMBRAER), Osires Silva. Brig Graffigna's schedule in Brazil is being prepared by the embassy in Brasilia, the Air Ministry, and EMBRAER.

Caution About the Subject

Although the matter is being handled in a circumspect manner by all those quarters, it was learned that on the occasion of the two Brazilian officials to Argentina at the end of last year, interest surfaced regarding a program of mutual cooperation in that sector involving possibly the building of already existing [types of] planes, such as the T-27, the Xingu, the Xavante (Brazilian military plane), or Pucara (Argentine military ground attack plane) and joint participation in the "Brasilia" project, (a 30-seat executive-type turboprop plane).

Questioned some time ago about the negotiations, Air Chief of Staff Leonardo Collares limited himself to saying that Brazil and Argentina were beginning a new stage "in which the two countries know that they must move forward together to achieve their technological independence."

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ARGENTINA

'CONFIRMADO' AIRS OPPOSITION TO LLERENA'S MEASURES

General Situation Outlined

Buenos Aires CONFIRMADO in Spanish 11 Jan 80 pp 48-53

[Text] "Something strange is going on with the minister. He did not close a university today." Over the last 2 weeks this ironic remark by the humorist Landru was in no way an isolated pronouncement. "We Argentines do not accept the closing of a university without sound arguments"; "Llerena has not told the truth: visit Lujan University and see for yourself"; "Doctor Llerena: you broke your word, and you must answer to God and country," proclaimed the placards toted by more than 200 student demonstrators at Mayo Square last 26 December. "A ministry against education," was the title of the BUENOS AIRES HERALD's editorial on Friday the 4th. It was all for a good reason, based on the approach with which a number of sectors are analyzing the developments that the Education Ministry has prompted in recent months: the elimination of certain majors in San Luis and Entre Rios, the closure of universities (in Lujan) and the setting of admissions quotas whereby in the federal capital alone 76 percent of the applicants will be rejected.

If there is one sector of the government administration that is currently undergoing a crisis, it is precisely the one that Catholic attorney Juan Rafael Llerena has been in charge of since 6 November 1978, not only because of the measures taken regarding higher education but also because of the orientation given to the entire system. The fact is, civilian opposition to his performance bases its criticism on the model behind his actions, of which the rulings on higher education are only a partial aspect.

Quotas Create Discord

"Guaranteeing admission to the best students," "revamping registration," "taking care of our manpower needs," are some of the arguments that the various education authorities have used since 1976 to justify a

cutback in available education, which totals 61 percent with respect to 1974. That year, 128,355 applicants began university studies; in March only 50,130 will be enrolled. In this setting, according to information from the office of the rector (Lucas Lennon) of the National University of Buenos Aires (UNBA), it will turn down 76 percent of the applicants, and although the remaining universities have not yet provided such statistics, private sources figure that the outlook will be the same throughout the country. The assumption is based on the fact that the number of intermediate-level graduates will climb to 150,000 students. Therefore, the state university will close its doors to 76 percent of those applicants. In reality, this is merely the foreseeable continuation of a trend, inasmuch as the cutback in terms of 1977 quotas is 27 percent.

The so-called "registrative explosion" is, in fact, a worldwide problem, but the hypothetical solutions that have been attempted in Argentina do not seem too consistent. The drastic reduction in educational offerings, which threatens equality of opportunity, is far from being a component in a human resources development plan. The apportionment of openings by major that has been applied in recent years has paradoxically provided more opportunities to enter traditional specialties, the ones that official circles say are "over-saturated," to the detriment of science and technology. An example: this year, with 630 applicants for the computer field, the UNBA will take in only 60.

In this connection, the argument for erecting increasing barriers to certain departments ("there are too many professionals") is not backed by a sound study, in the view of many specialists. In fact, there have been no reports about an assessment aimed at establishing the professional needs of each area in the future and a profile of graduates, based on the characteristics of the labor market. Therefore, until this evidence is disproved, we must conclude that the setting of quotas, which turn away a considerable number of young people year after year, depends on the mood of each rector. The strangest thing is that in a talk that he gave at the Military Circle a few months ago, Llerena Amadeo himself acknowledged this lack of data.

The consequences of this strategy worry specialists, mainly on the basis of two analytical premises. On the one hand, it does not consider the alternatives that the rejected applicants have open to them (and their numbers have been building since 1977), and on the other, the policy does not seem to take into account the individual and national costs that it entails. In this regard, many sectors feel that given its relatively scant population, it is essential for Argentina to intensively train its human resources in order to move forward and undertake an autonomous development program. Everyone is

aware, for example, of the relationship between a nation's level of progress and its demand for highly skilled professionals. What kind of model, then, are we trying to implement?

So far, no official spokesman has provided an answer. The doubts in this regard also concern Dr Gilda Romero Brest, the director of the Educational Sciences Research Center at the Di Tella Institute: "There are no basic studies," she emphasized to CONFIRMADO, "and moreover, what is the approach in running the sector: an accountant's or that of a great statesman with a vision of the future?" Llerena Amadeo, perhaps involuntarily, provided an indication. "We lack the pedagogical infrastructure," the minister asserted, "so we do not have the necessary human resources to have a larger university." The remark surprised many people, for several reasons. The fact that admissions are being prevented instead of seeking the necessary conditions for teaching is not the only striking development. The most distrustful recall that the exodus of professors began in 1966, after "the night of the long clubs" (when the university was placed under government control), during the military process that in 1967 made Llerena the under-secretary of education.

The alternatives open to the rejected applicants are far from clear; everything indicates that their difficulties in securing higher-level training have no available solution. The private university sub-system will be unable to take in these "drifting applicants." In the first place, it is not large enough to handle the demand, but basically it aims at a different "market." Students who want to go to public universities are in many cases unable to choose this option. We can cite another fact that illustrates the distinction: many private universities have already filled their admissions quotas, some by late December.

Who will benefit from this panorama? It would not be preposterous to assume that the parallel educational system (the "famous" academies) will become the ambition of the rejectees, who are disturbed about the prospect of losing a year. What strikes us, however, is that these institutes, free from any sort of state control and without problems with the sector, have a much lower academic level than a number of public universities that have been closed down on the basis of such an argument. Moreover, the absence of a sufficiently developed tertiary level to take in the students who have been denied admission invalidates this option. To summarize, the years of experience with quotas show that instead of resolving the problems of university admissions, they seem to worsen the prospects of training the nation's mass of young people.

The Specter of Closings

The reduction in higher education opportunities is not limited to the setting of admissions quotas. In recent years, various closings have further narrowed the range of options. In this regard, former Minister Ricardo Bruera eliminated 95 academic units, and his successor, Juan Jose Catalan, although he did not move too far in this direction, proclaimed on several occasions that the number of universities that existed in Argentina was "criminal."

The moves that began with Llerena Amadeo's term furnished additional guidelines. Some of the main entities under fire were the engineering departments at San Luis and Parana (which were ultimately closed) and the University of Patagonia, which in the end merged with San Juan Bosco University, a private institution. In this context, the greatest turmoil centers around the closure in Entre Rios and, more recently, a similar measure that affected the National University of Lujan (UNLU).

There are a number of far from clear aspects to the two incidents. According to the most firmly established accounts, the Council of National Universities Rectors (CRUN), a consulting and advisory arm of the ministry, did not take part in the handling of the matter. Moreover, other commentaries indicate that the report requested in regard to the situation in UNLU, which Roberto Paine was in charge of drafting, came out in favor of keeping the university open. This bolsters the arguments of those who feel that the ultimate decision was not backed by conclusive arguments.

"Was the University of Lujan an outstanding institution or not?" Dr Romero Brest asked. "This is the criterion that should have been followed, not the ones set forth by the ministry (buildings, laboratories, library). If it was, then additional efforts should have been made to update its facilities. The oldest universities in the world were not established on the basis of buildings, which were added when a solid education was being offered. I think," she emphasized to CONFIRMADO, "that although in general it needed a number of adjustments, it provided an interesting answer to major issues for the region and for the country." This is the argument advanced by all of the advocates of keeping the university open, especially in light of the majors that fit so well in the regional setting, primarily the production of foodstuffs and agricultural and livestock technology, the only such department in the country. In addition, the arguments put forth by Llerena Amadeo in announcing the closure of the university were countered by the institution's Defense Committee. The arguments had to do with its infrastructure resources.

--"The laboratories," it stressed, "can hold 150, not 15 or 30 students and can be used in 3 shifts. There are, in addition, eight laboratories for small research groups."

--"As far as instruments are concerned," it added, "we can point out that for practical exercises each student has a microscope and all of the necessary instruments for practical learning. This represents facilities that very few universities in the country can offer."

--"The minister is right: the central library has 7,200 volumes, but most of them were acquired in previous years, inasmuch as only 752 were incorporated in 1979. The available collection of books is up-to-date. It does not have an old collection built up over many years, as other institutions do," the defenders pointed out.

--Another point in their response was that "the minister is insulting professors of this university, many of whom also teach at the Universities of Buenos Aires and La Plata, when he suggests that he has a poor opinion of their academic level."

If the arguments relating to teaching and infrastructure seem to be refuted, then the reasons for the closure are not very clear, especially because it will entail other drawbacks. In addition to assessing the negative consequences of the action (which are similar to the ones stemming from the drastic admission quotas) for the UNLU's sphere of influence and for the university system in general, there are other factors to be considered. "Lujan's incorporation into UNBA means increasing its size," Romero Brest complained, "which will make it impossible to run efficiently. Whereas other countries are opting for a splitup into smaller units, as in the University of Paris, here we are concentrating into one unit."

The New Universities

The UNLU was created under the plan to establish new universities that was pursued between 1971 and 1973 and that was inspired basically by Alberto Taquini. The idea was to provide a new dimension to existing universities. Taquini, a former dean of pharmacy and biochemistry and a former chairman of the Scientific Research Commission of Buenos Aires Province, defended his theory to CONFIRMADO. "Our priority is to revamp the universities that exceeded the maximum size, which was between 15,000 and 20,000 students each," he stressed. "This notion of a maximum size is independent of total student registration, inasmuch as expanded enrollment should be accompanied by the establishment of universities, not the growth of existing ones."

There are several reasons why this approach is necessary, according to Taquini: it relieves the overcrowding in the "large" universities,

provides for an increasing student population, which is aggravating the problem of the size of higher education institutes, and prevents the depopulation of the interior when people move away to study and do not return home.

"Underlying the establishment of Lujan was a sound and publicly discussed study. It was closed, in contrast, by a unilateral action of the ministry. As far as the budget is concerned, we know that resources are used less efficiently in oversized universities than in those with a suitable maximum size."

The issues also has political implications. According to Taquini, "when a university becomes oversized, the struggle for ideological domination is basic. Thus, in Argentine the UNBA was the scene of government domination, with education subordinated to politics. With many universities, the wide range of ideologies is reflected in each one of them." Another advantage of the system, according to its designer, is that a proliferation of universities enables the fields of study to be tailored to the production requirements of the region in which they operate. These arguments apparently did not warrant Llerena Amadeo's attention either. Now then, as the agitation grows over the limited admissions and the closures that the ministry ordered (many assume that the trend could continue), the education minister is reportedly unwilling to reassess his strategy. The next few months will surely witness escalating tensions surrounding the figure of Llerena Amadeo.

Political Fluctuations

In this connection, the current crisis unquestionably marks the most conflict-ridden point in Llerena Amadeo's term. Sectors outside the ministry have obviously recommenced their inevitable speculation regarding the minister's fate, but there is nothing clear about this matter. The extent to which he is under fire obviously entails a significant political erosion for the minister, who has been unable to achieve a minimum consensus after more than a year in office. Nevertheless, this does not mean that a changing of the guard is imminent. As CONFIRMADO has already pointed out, Llerena Amadeo will most likely begin the final stage of his term (from now until March 1981) by making changes in his staff of collaborators, which has already started in the cultural arena.

His case is different. Not only does he still retain the confidence of certain government sectors, but the tiresome process of finding a replacement (which would mean the third failure in the sector since 24 March 1976) insures that Llerena Amadeo will continue in his post until next year, except, of course, if developments trigger a larger crisis that requires drastic measures. The general framework, however, does not seem to be in keeping with such a move.

What happened to the ministry's new leadership? The start of the difficulties can perhaps be traced back to the actions that culminated with the appointment of Llerena Amadeo in November 1978. After the successive failures of Bruera and Catalan, the sectors linked to education were anticipating the start of a different period. This explains why they gave the new leadership such maneuvering room during the first few months. During this period, moreover, the restraint in official statements and a number of steps that were taken fueled the optimism of many potential critics. In this connection we can cite, for example, the reintroduction of Project 13, aimed at secondary school teachers; the drafting of a new Teachers Statute, and the attitude taken by the minister during the "mini-crisis" precipitated by the "deactivation" of city schools and Brigadier Cacciatore's denunciation of two-curriculum schools.

Nonetheless, as Llerena Amadeo gradually shaped his "model," his maneuvering room began to narrow. The sudden startup of the class entitled "Moral and Civic Instruction," which according to its detractors, clearly involves a confession of faith, was the first warning sign. Moreover, his stubborn advocacy of the principle of a subsidiary role for the state, with its greater emphasis on private enterprise and, ultimately, on the role of the family, triggered a greater wave of criticism from the segments of society that feel that ongoing state activity is indispensable in the field of education.

In recent months, as is traditional in Argentina, the university situation seriously complicated the outlook for the minister. Practically all non-government circles, albeit for diverse reasons, harshly questioned the model that Llerena's ministry wanted to impose on higher studies. Opposing arguments came from several fronts. A number of figures, especially after the disclosure of the first draft of the University Law, unfurled the banners of autonomy, academic freedom, the free discussion of ideas in schools and the joint governance of the three groups that make up the institution (professors, students and alumni), and felt that the draft violated those principles. They ultimately reasserted the postulates of the University Reform, demanding a university that, far from shutting itself off, ought to assume a commitment not only to train professionals but a commitment vis-a-vis the social fabric of which it is part as well.

This picture was gradually expanded by criticism of the elimination of certain majors and institutions that began to appear and of the cutbacks that the 1980 admission quotas entailed. Llerena's critics insistently pointed out that universities that guaranteed access to a small group of applicants, in which scientific research was practically

nonexistent and in which the potential for training the needed human resources for an autonomous development process was being steadily reduced, aggravated a situation that was already marked by problems at the system's lower levels (primary and secondary), with their rates of semi-illiteracy, truancy and poor intermediate-level instruction for the new requirements of transforming Argentine society. The lack of valid alternatives for the applicants that the university turns away and the already chronic budget problems complete the string of criticisms that were hurled at the minister over the year. Strangely enough, unlike previous occasions, it was a pluralist ideological spectrum that was leveling the criticism.

"The model," Dr Romero Brest told CONFIRMADO, "does not seem to be in keeping with the model of the country that is taking shape and that we all want." The challenge is to reconcile this contradiction.

Former UNLU Rector Speaks

Buenos Aires CONFIRMADO in Spanish 11 Jan 80 p 50

[Text] "Of all the new universities, the one that really had the most serious feasibility study was Lujan. Even more importantly than that, an attempt was made to incorporate different features in it that would be tailored to regional realities," Emilio Fermin Mignone argued to CONFIRMADO. A former under-secretary of education (under Perez Ghilou), he was the first rector of UNLU, between 1973 and 1976, and the only official who completed his term, during a period in which replacements were an everyday occurrence.

"Its establishment," he explained, "was prompted by a group of professors from the area with whom I collaborated sporadically from a technical standpoint. These studies gave rise to a concept of a university that was different from the others. For example, we designed fields of study that did not exist in other universities; instead of a traditional agronomist, we trained a technician who was able to run a farm. Our graduates were trained in accordance with the environment, as in the case of food technologists, owing to the great many rural establishments in the area."

"Also," he specified to CONFIRMADO, "since there are many schools for minors there, we included social work as a field of study, so that graduates in this major could enter the pertinent institutions, which lack trained personnel. This was also the reason for including museology and adult education. One very interesting experience was to admit persons over age 25 who did not complete secondary school, after administering a maturity test to them that would insure their success in the course of studies. During the initial stage our

objectives were modest, but we were guided by a wideranging pluralism; we had a fine academic level, appropriate equipment and a modest, but good and up-to-date library. The closure," Mignone concluded, "illustrates the contempt that the ministry has for this concept of a university."

Llerena Voices Optimism

Buenos Aires CONFIRMADO in Spanish 11 Jan 80 p 51

[Text] Mercedes Federal Judge Orlando Gallo's granting of the petition whereby Minister Llerena Amadeo is given 10 days to report on the background and arguments for the closing of Lujan University is one of the reactions that the minister will have to confront. This development is complemented, moreover, by the appeals filed by UNLU students, who stated that "we are being deprived of the degrees and studies that we duly chose."

This was not, however, the only evidence of the boomerang effect that the official action had. Most political factions came out against the move; so did various professional groups, and there was no lack of individual criticisms. Writer Ernesto Sabato, one of the protesters, announced that "the ministerial resolution not only does away with one of the most encouraging local experiences; it helps to further the already monstrous top-heaviness of the country, which has been the cause of most of our misfortunes."

"History shows that these irreversible ventures cannot change the calling of a people, and we are certain that Argentines will recover their spiritual and material birthright," said radicals Raul Alfonsin, Conrado and Federico Storani, among others, joining the chorus of critics. For its part, the Confederation of Education Workers of the Argentine Republic issued a harshly worded communique. "This measure," it pontificated, "is part of an educational policy aimed at the gradual destruction of the system and that does not consider the needs of demographic, national and independent development."

Amid the offensive against his record, Minister Llerena Amadeo nevertheless found room for optimism. The Mercedes judge's petition, he emphasized, shows "that we have a working justice system that is a totally independent branch and that citizens have full recourse to it."

Student Tactics Outlined

Buenos Aires CONFIRMADO in Spanish 11 Jan 80 p 52

[Text] "In a country with a low population density and with uneven and unjust socioeconomic development, it is essential to instill culture in as many people as possible. Along the road towards enhancing the quality of education, we must not lose sight of the need to incorporate all our inhabitants at all levels of education," proclaimed a recent announcement by Franja Morada. This radical student group shares the leadership of the Argentine University Federation (FUA), headed by Marcelo Marco, with the National Reform Movement (MNR), which follows the line of Victor Garcia Costa's Socialist Party.

As criticism of educational policy sharpens, student organizations are now willing to play the card that might enable them to partly recover the influence that they have lost in recent years. In this connection, according to a number of analysts, the FUA would seem to be the group in the best position to develop a common strategy, based on its alleged representativeness. At the last university elections, in fact, the coalition consisting of Franja Morada and the MNR won a majority and took over the leadership of the federation, outstripping Peronist University Youth (JUP) representatives who had wielded considerable influence in previous years. At present, Franja Morada controls seven regions of the FUA (it shares power in Buenos Aires with the MOR [Reformist Orientation Movement], which sides with the Communist Party, while the MNR holds a majority in three. The MOR, which rejoined the original group in December 1977 after the split led by the La Plata FUA in 1970, controls two.

The Franja Morada pronouncement also stated that "to argue budgetary shortfalls, a lack of physical space, poor secondary instruction or a surfeit of professionals is to hold a narrow view, to endeavor to perpetuate our dependence and to endanger an independent Argentina."

With relation to the admission quotas, the university group stressed that "there are not too many doctors, just a lack of hospitals and a serious health care policy. There are not too many scientists and technicians, just a clear lack of research institutes. What the government ultimately seems to be unaware of is what education and culture mean as engines of development and factors in autonomy and independence."

The conflict-ridden situation prompted by the setting of admissions quotas and the closure of the UNLU, together with the elimination of the Engineering Department in Parana, has obviously stirred student circles. In the coming months, FUA spokesmen told CONFIRMADO, the federation will pursue a strategy to oppose the steps that have been taken. Moreover, while one of the objectives will be to secure an increase in the number of openings, the announced enactment of the

new University Law will create another storm front. The students intend to rally opposition alongside the professional associations and the various segments of society that are critical of the first draft. This will be another critical pronouncement for Llerena Amadeo.

8743

CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA

LLERENA EXPLAINS CONTROVERSIAL ACTIONS TO CRITICS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 17 Jan 80 p 10

[Text] While the situation prompted by the closure of Lujan University grows increasingly worse, the nation's culture and education minister, Juan Rafael Llerena Amadeo, the author of the controversial measure, continues to explain his decisions in an uninterrupted string of reports. Far from clarifying the problem, however, they complicate it and threaten to further tarnish his image, thus cutting him increasingly adrift from the sober style that has generally characterized the members of the Armed Forces Government.

Meanwhile, it was learned in recent hours that some 250 Lujan University students will appear in federal court to join in the appeal that four students originally filed with Mercedes courts. Although the reaction of the Lujan University community has so far been quite orderly, an assessment shared by the authorized military sources that are monitoring the conflict, there are a number of indications that the ferment will increase. For example, the famous university placards that were banished as an expression of a period of disorder and unruliness have reappeared after a long absence. In Lujan classrooms there are enormous signs reading: "Students, we must all file the appeal."

Reaction to the ministerial decision is not limited to student circles. It was learned that the university's teaching staff is preparing a judicial complaint against Llerena Amadeo because they felt psychologically wronged by the minister's statements referring to the "low academic level at Lujan" and when he said that "some of its professors are deserving..."

The professors who feel that they have been wronged will ask the courts to rule on the school's general professional and academic level, keeping in mind the irregular situation in which university life is unfolding in the city in the wake of the measures that the ministry has taken.

The imperturbable Llerena Amadeo endures the bombardment with an ironical smile on his lips. He appeared on the cover of the latest edition of the magazine SOMOS, looking aloof, with a collection of law books as a backdrop. "I would not say that a university has been closed down," he said in the interview; "instead, I would speak of a university revamping."

With regard to the judicial notice that Judge Orlando Gallo has sent him, asking him to deliver a report, the minister said that he had not yet received it. "It might be in another office at the ministry," he added.

At another point in the interview the newsman reminded Llerena Amadeo that in 1978 he had issued a ruling granting land to the University of Lujan and another approving the university's operating budget for 1979. After acknowledging that he had, in fact, made those decisions, he said: "In the meantime I continued studying the measures that I would have to take when the time came to apply the criterion of the overhaul. And now that time has come."

In another recent interview with the magazine LA SEMANA, the minister was not surprised at the commotion that his decisions are causing. "It so happens that we are not taking the easy way out, which would mean leaving things as they are, even though they are in bad shape." After reiterating the reasons for the closure, the minister referred to the course entitled "moral and civic instruction" that was recently instituted and that has also prompted bitter criticism. "We have already approved its program for the second year," he said. "We simply started with a basic agreement as to the existence of God, but it does not at all entail avowing a faith. Primacy is not being accorded to Catholicism, but neither can we accept anything that runs counter to it."

Llerena Amadeo is the third culture and education minister since the beginning of the National Reorganization Process and the head of one of the areas that even President Videla himself has conceded is not doing well. Perhaps the pessimistic words of a former ministry under-secretary are true: "There are no solutions in the educational sphere because there is no education policy whatsoever. There is no money for education either...That's why neither Bruera, nor Catalan nor Llerena can do any good. Theirs is an impossible mission..."

8743

CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA

NEW TEACHING EXPERIENCE IS INTRODUCED IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 21 Jan 80 p 6

[Text] A new secondary school that will be under the Provincial University will begin operating in March in La Rioja.

It will be the only one of its kind in the province and, according to its creators, represents an innovation with respect to the general secondary school system in operation in the country.

LA NACION interviewed the La Rioja secretary of culture and education, Professor Jorge Francisco Sanz, in order to obtain more information about the new school and find out the reasons for its establishment and the educational objectives that it will pursue. "The reasons for the establishment of the provincial school," he told us, "are clearly set forth in Decree 2977 of the Provincial Executive Branch, which ordered its creation. It mentions the gap in secondary school education in La Rioja, inasmuch as the province offers primary school and university schooling but is not in control of the intermediate level. Young people in La Rioja unfortunately receive a secondary school education that is not in line with the other levels of study nor with the realities of the environment in which they live. This is the need that the new school is going to meet, and taking advantage of the fact that La Rioja is the only province with its own university, we are putting it under the university in order to fit it ideally within the system."

Experimentation and the Model

Professor Sanz, who had a lengthy teaching career, was until shortly more than a year ago the coordinator of the admissions courses for the Department of Economic Sciences at the University of Buenos Aires. "But because I served as rector of Buenos Aires National Academy (Colegio) until May 1973," he pointed out, "I always keep in mind that schools that are branches of universities must be tools of ongoing pedagogical experimentation and serve as models for the

remaining establishments. It is our ambition in La Rioja to observe this principle. We are not unaware that the province lacks of model for its secondary school education, which is run by directives that are issued at a distance of more than 1,000 kilometers."

Levels of Study

The new provincial school will have three levels of study: preparatory, instructional, and major fields of study and vocational orientation.

"Under the studies program that we have worked out," Professor Sanz points out, "the first level of study will take 2 years."

"A student can enter after successfully completing fifth grade in primary school and passing a test in mathematics and Spanish. At the conclusion of this level Students will receive a primary school diploma. Those who have achieved an average mark of at least seven points can enter the second level, which consists of general and humanistic instruction. Students who do not achieve the necessary marks must take an entrance examination in mathematics, Spanish, history and geography, just like the students from regular primary schools."

"We accept students who are at a very low level," the provincial secretary of culture and education points out, "because we realize that so far primary schools do not prepare them for secondary school. It is not our goal to have all of the students who complete primary school continue their studies, but we do want them to be intellectually capable of doing so."

"The second level," Professor Sanz continued, "will take 4 years, and instruction in the sciences will be imparted through physics, chemistry and biology laboratories. We will also be teaching English as a foreign language in all of the courses of study, which will be full-time."

"The last level of studies will take 2 years, thus completing an overall program of 8 years, at the conclusion of which students will receive their diploma (bachiller), which qualifies them to enter the Provincial University and, if they pass the appropriate examinations, the National University as well."

Discovering Student Vocations

Professor Sanz attaches special importance to the transition from the second to the third level of study in the instruction program. "It is a question of discovering a student's vocation. For the final 2 years he can choose between the exact, biological, juridical and accounting sciences or humanities and the fine arts. However, if he

feels at the end of the first year that he has made the wrong choice, he can switch majors in the second year and will be able to choose again upon entering the university. This helps students to familiarize themselves with and select the options that the province and the country offer to them. Many young people choose traditional fields of study because they do not know how else they can be more useful to themselves and to the community."

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CSO: 3010

PRESS ORGANIZATIONS PROTEST ATTACK AGAINST 'AQUI' OFFICES

PY081640 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] In view of the cowardly attack against the offices of the weekly magazine AQUI and the serious damage caused to its facilities and the homes of poor families, the press workers union expresses its strongest condemnation of the barbaric act which is still another threat to the freedom of expression and the democratic rights of the people. The highest press workers organization in La Paz Department also demands that departmental and police officials make a thorough and determined effort to solve the attack and identify the authors to punish them with all the force of the law.

The La Paz newsmen's association lodges its protest of the terrorist attack perpetrated against the editorial office of the weekly AQUI and that academic organization demands that the constitutional government make an immediate investigation of the attack in order to punish the perpetrators according to the law. It also calls on the national newsmen's organizations to organize a campaign to agree upon a strategy to protect the freedom of expression.

There have been other pronouncements condemning the attack against the weekly AQUI. The Bolivian Federation of Newspaper Workers [FTPB], the highest organization that includes all newsmen, expresses its most vehement protest of the terrorist attack against the weekly magazine. This attack is a flagrant challenge to the dignity of journalism and a clear offensive against the freedom of the press and of expression. It also indicates a sinister tendency to discredit the democratic system of the country and to encourage the revival of the designs of reactionary forces.

Another document, issued by the Bolivian Women's Democratic Federation, repudiates this outrage against democratic rights and freedoms and the freedom of the press. It stresses that the repeated attacks against press organs which are distinguished by their staunch defense of popular rights and their accusation against the sectors which have obtained privileges under the military dictatorship, clearly reveal the origin of these criminal attacks.

CSO: 3010

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

PANAMA CANAL NEUTRALITY PACT--Bolivia has joined the Panama Canal Permanent Neutrality Pact for wartime and peacetime. The Bolivian position was announced during the visit that the ambassadors of the United States and Panama, Paul Boeker and Juan Angel Gomez, respectively, made to the foreign minister to officially give him the application for adherence to the treaty. In expressing Bolivia's adherence to the neutrality of the canal in case of war, the Bolivian foreign minister said that the treaties signed by Panama and the United States are an example. He noted that these treaties represent what countries can do whenever good faith and good will exists between them. [Text] [PA090507 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA]

CSO: 3010

BRAZIL

TEXT OF FOREIGN MINISTER'S ADDRESS AT ANDEAN PACT PARLEY

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Jan 80 p 14

[Speech by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro at January 1980 Andean Pact meeting in Lima]

[Text] Lima--"We do not set ourselves up in judgment of anything," protested Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, in denying that Brazil plans to exercise hegemony in the Latin American continent, speaking during an interview on his arrival yesterday morning in the Peruvian capital. He also denied any plan to build an atomic bomb, declaring that "it would not add anything to what Brazil already is."

Despite admitting the existence of tensions in the region, he confirmed that Brazil is exporting arms to Chile, just as it could also export them to the other countries "within the good neighbor policy," inasmuch as the Brazilian arms industry has reached a "high level of development." He declared also that Brazil recognizes the "legitimacy and justice" of Bolivia's position in the negotiations to gain an outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

Guerreiro said that his mission in Lima is an effort to "develop life in that region in the most relaxed manner possible," however, he admitted the existence of tensions. He explained that since Brazil has very good relations with each of the five member-countries of the Andean Pact (Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia and Ecuador), he hopes now to do the same thing with those countries as a group.

He reiterated, however, that all the results will only be achieved in the long term, and in making this reservation, he called attention to the fact that 7 years ago, Foreign Minister Mario Gibson Barbosa promised that Brazil would no longer remain aloof from the Andean Pact and that was the last official reference to the Cartagena Accord by a Foreign Ministry representative until the end of the civil war in Nicaragua. Then, on that occasion, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry ascertained with some surprise, according to the minister, that the five members of the Andean Pact had a definite and consistent position with regard to the solution for the crisis and that Brazil could adhere to it with great political benefit.

Text of the Foreign Minister's Address

In deciding to invite the foreign minister of Brazil to participate in this meeting with the Andean Council in the hospitable city of Lima, the Governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela honored my country, the Brazilian Government and me, personally, with a gesture of the most sincere and fraternal friendship.

Therefore, I am very pleased to begin my speech with an expression of appreciation to Your Excellencies and to assure you that the objectives that inspire the holding of this meeting are fully shared by Brazil. We are in Lima to speak with an open mind, to exchange ideas and to search for new paths of understanding between our countries.

The gesture adopted with regard to Brazil by the Andean Council at the very time that it is beginning its existence as an institution not only expresses how much we already have been able to do with a view to intensifying and deepening the traditional relations that exist bilaterally among us, but it also suggests and presages the new and promising paths that will enable us to add ever more diversified, modern and dynamic facets to our joint relationship.

Common Interests

Your Excellencies may be sure that there is a special awareness in Brazil of the wide range of significance that rapprochement with the Andean Group can and should assume.

We do not limit our horizons to the economic-trade sphere, although we are determined to explore all of its potential. There are good reasons for the exchange between the Andean Group and Brazil to increase and for us to find innovative forms of economic cooperation which, through common efforts, will permit better industrial complementation between our countries. But we are thinking also of the development of varied forms of cooperation in the cultural and scientific and technological fields which, if fostered, will make it possible to hasten the rapprochement between our peoples and to increase our access to knowledge. We are thinking, even more, of the strengthening of consultation of a political nature between the Andean Group and Brazil whenever common interests on the foreign level are at stake. That process will necessarily be inscribed within the broader context of Latin America and the strengthening of the negotiating position of the region versus other groups of countries.

It is not only our traditions of regional interrelationship that impel us to strengthen our solidarity. The vicissitudes of the present international juncture--in which instability and threats prevail and in which structures based on power and inequity persist--constitute an additional reason for us to seek to reactivate our ties for mutual benefit.

Understanding and Unity

The time has come for the countries of Latin America to occupy their rightful place on the international scene. And the way to do it is to foster--in the first place, among us, but likewise, with the rest of the developing world--an international relationship of a new type, a fraternal and equitable relationship. It is my conviction that the North-South dialog, that has been stagnant for so long, will only succeed if we can, as a first step, reform and stimulate political and economic relations within the South itself, that is, among the developing countries. That is a challenge we are beginning to face. It will be a long-term effort that requires the mobilization and coordination of our diplomatic activity.

In addition to responding to the demands of the moment, the rise of the Andean Group to a leading role in Latin American life will at the same time continue the rich traditions of Latin American interrelationship and constitute a clear and positive symptom that the countries of our region will know how to organize their relations with a view to building their common future. In the eighties, we will give a decided impetus to the process of regional integration with the identification of various forms and modes of cooperation at all levels and with the accelerated establishment of mechanisms that will make it possible to make it a determining reality.

In the present international and Latin American juncture, the use of the simple rhetoric of unity, when it is merely rhetoric, would have clearly counterproductive effects because it would arouse hopes that would later tend to be dashed. The aspiration for understanding and unity, therefore, responds to a subjective reality of the Latin American peoples, a reality that is born and is nurtured by a common historical experience and by a process of democratic building, still underway. Today's challenge is precisely to substantiate it by means of political actions and economic understandings that will advance it. That is the spirit of Latin American cooperation that will necessarily assume different formats, but which has as its basis, as its essence, the trust that exists between us.

The ideals of integration of the countries of our region are broad and open and their aim is clearly Latin American. Thanks to its vocation for dialog, the Andean Group has worked in that direction. Brazil considers it important that the spirit of Latin American unity be preserved, and sees with satisfaction that the understanding, the subregional integration, at the Andean level and at other levels, may constitute a step in the direction of the broader process of regional scope.

It is not practicable to restrict our action to a single method in seeking integration and unity. When circumstances justify it, our common action should also progress by means of bilateral understandings and, if necessary, should culminate in a regional understanding. We must continue to explore the course of tariff negotiations, of trade incentives, of economic cooperation,

of the development of transportation and communications, as well as, more and more, undertaking cooperation in the field of science and technology--including the establishment of joint research projects. The important thing will be the common philosophy that must inspire those efforts and not so much the mechanisms. For that reason, political consultation is essential to give unity and direction to the process.

Gentlemen foreign ministers who comprise the Andean Council:

Winds of change are sweeping over Latin America. Our decade is announced as a phase of transformations within each of our countries and in our region as a whole. Those new realities demand creativity and dedication in order that together we may be able to arrange the relationship between the countries of the region in a lively, productive and fraternal manner.

Three great and difficult issues are inscribed today on the agenda of our region: peace, development and democracy. In all of them, the Andean Group plays a primary role which makes it the necessary partner in any consultations or negotiations pertaining to the future of our region.

Mutual Trust

In the opinion of the Brazilian Government, it is our permanent duty to contribute to maintaining a climate of peace, relaxation of tensions and mutual trust among the countries of Latin America. The solidarity of the Latin American family is reflected in the emotions of our peoples, in their political feelings and in the aspirations for integration and unity. Rapprochement between us is effected on the basis of the principles of the sovereign equality of states and of the noninterference in their internal and foreign affairs, essential rules for international interrelationship. We do not see any objective contradiction between the conscientious application of those principles and the process of increasing integration in which we are all engaged.

The sense of the Latin American political process is consensual and never one of subordination, hegemonies or hierarchies. As we succeed in progressing, new modes of political relationship will be achieved that will reflect the ideals of freedom and justice of the Latin American man. We are working, therefore, in an area fraught with potential because there is not among us a people or a government that embraces a philosophy contrary to the democratic essence with which the political institutions must be imbued. Likewise, there is no room among us for indifference or apathy and we are confident that the development of regional cooperation will be a positive factor that will help all Latin American countries in their historic evolution.

All the diplomatic instruments at our disposal must be utilized to prevent misunderstandings, to prevent antagonism from prospering and to resolve concrete questions between the countries of the region. It is the policy

of Brazil to work consistently in that direction. We believe that Latin American integration and unity will be effectively fostered if we persevere in our efforts to moderate and resolve tensions in the regional political area. We are keenly aware that, in view of the present patterns of international behavior, situations of insecurity and unrest necessarily encourage the involvement--extremely adverse to our common interests--of forces or interests alien to the Latin American region.

For that very reason, we in Brazil hailed the political action carried out by the Andean Group on the occasion of the serious crisis that shook Nicaragua last year. On that occasion, the solidarity and negotiating ability of the Latin American countries were put to the test and the Andean countries, together with others more directly involved in the matter, were able to find diplomatic solutions for it that harmonized with the common feeling of Latin America and which received the firm support of Brazil.

Gentlemen foreign ministers:

The development of the Latin American countries is another of the priority questions inscribed in our agenda. The world economic crisis is affecting the countries of the region in a particularly dramatic way. Aggravation of the energy problem, balance of payment difficulties, financial and exchange instability, intensification of protectionist tendencies in the markets of the developed countries, along with other factors, form a complex economic picture that impedes the socio-economic development of our nations and encourage undesirable political tendencies in our region. In an international juncture marked by anarchistic impulses, we cannot fail to see with apprehension the proliferation of unilateral measures that frequently cause serious economic damage precisely to the countries that are struggling the most to overcome their difficulties.

Democratic Commitment

For Brazil, the progress of its neighbors is set on the scale of priorities of its own progress. Despite the extreme limitations and the great problems that we have to face as a developing country, we are determined to explore and identify opportunities for cooperation on the basis of absolute equality and with a view to mutual benefit. We have to fill the political and economic area that is open to us by our own interrelationship. We must seek new areas of understanding and cooperation adapted to the circumstances of a world in constant evolution.

That favorable disposition will encourage Latin American debate on the future of two of the principle instruments of integration: the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and The Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA). It is Brazil's aim that, in its action, SELA adopt flexible forms that will make it possible to encourage economic cooperation in various sectors. My government fully favors the process of renovation of LAFTA and

will contribute to seeing that its restructuring is based on the economic realities of our countries, all of them in the process of development, and become an effective instrument for the promotion of relations between the Latin American nations.

It is also our hope that when the Treaty of Amazonian Cooperation goes into effect, the signatories to that instrument--six of which are represented at this meeting, plus Surinam and Guyana--may find the practical means and methods to intensify their joint efforts on behalf of progress in the economic area. We are convinced that the treaty provides an institutional framework that can provide the opportunity for the full development of relations among the Amazonian countries.

Finally, gentlemen foreign ministers, I wish to refer to the third great topic that concerns us: the question of democracy, the evolution of which depends so much on what we can do together to promote peace and tranquility in our region and to accelerate its integration and economic development.

The government of President Joao Figueiredo has a clear and definite commitment to political, economic and social democracy in Brazil. Our policy is guided by that commitment, at the same time, maintaining complete respect for the juridical principles that govern the interrelationship between the fraternal countries of our region. We are hopeful that the democratization processes underway may progress in accordance with the peculiarities of each country and its respective national wishes. We are hopeful that international relations may be guided by democratic standards that will permit the states broad participation in the decisions that affect their own destinies.

It is in that spirit of frankness and fraternal understanding that I attend this meeting. The Brazilian Government is especially gratified because we were able in such a brief period to put into operation the provisions of the Declaration of Brasilia framed on the occasion of the visit of President Morales Bermudez to my country. The way is open. Let us now proceed to the concrete dialog.

8711

CSO: 3001

BRAZIL

CNBB HEAD VIEWS STATUS OF CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Jan 80 p 21

[Interview with Dom Ivo Lorscheiter, chairman of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNBB), in Rome on 12 January]

[Text] Dom Ivo Lorscheiter, chairman of the CNBB told the JORNAL DO BRASIL yesterday that at the present time relations between his office and the Brazilian Government present greater facilities for contacts, for talks. The archbishop of Santa Maria, who was at the Congregation for the Doctrine of Faith to discuss and clarify the case of the theologian Leonardo Boff and who met with Pope John Paul II during the week, declared that the Brazilian process of political opening is taking great steps forward but those steps must still be improved.

Dom Ivo said that Leonardo Boff has no intention of creating problems for the Church and is prepared to rectify the arguments expounded in his books. Dom Ivo believes that today one cannot speak about a single theology of liberation but about several theologies of liberation because it is a matter of liberating man from all enslavement. And he recalled out that not only in Brazil but all over the world violence is reaching intolerable levels.

"We Want Clarity"

[Question] What can you tell us about your meeting with leaders of the Congregation for the Doctrine of Faith?

[Answer] Since the name of Brother Leonardo Boff appeared recently in the Brazilian press, which spoke about a trial here in Rome in the appropriate organs of the Holy See, I obviously also tried to inform myself about it in the pertinent Congregation for the Doctrine of Faith. Without going into details now, what I can say is that, as the CNBB, we assumed an attitude here which I will not term one of compromise but to help clarify all those questions that involve the name, the books and the writings of Brother Leonardo Boff. An attitude of that kind is important for the CNBB because we all want clarity. At the same visit, I referred the pertinent Holy

Congregation to what a large Madrid (EL PAIS) newspaper had released purporting to be a document regarding the so-called trial of Leonardo Boff. That text, at least large extracts of it, was also published in the Brazilian press. So I reminded the Holy Congregation of the existence of that publication in Spain, now already translated in other places because, obviously, this is causing surprise. I believe that it was well for me to have advised it about this. Especially since they told me that they had been unaware of it and my information became an act of collaboration.

[Question] Can you give us your personal opinion about Brother Boff and his work?

[Answer] I would not do that now and here because as I already said, the CNBB assumed the purpose of helping to clarify it. One must be objective and not judgmental in order to help to clarify something. What I can say in Rome, and what is already known in Brazil, is that in a conversation with the CNBB chairman, Brother Boff declared plainly, with great simplicity and sincerity that he has no intention of creating any problem within the Church. He will not put up any objection to what the Church asks of him (whether the Church as the Holy See or as the CNBB) in terms of omission or of rectification of the arguments in his books.

Merit of Things

[Question] Do those procedures concluded or underway in the Congregation for the Doctrine of Faith mean "a hardening line" by the Vatican in doctrinal matters?

[Answer] I would not like to comment now on any attitude of the Holy See. I believe that those things in Rome are within the competence of each congregation. I do not consider myself to have sufficient data or the authority to comment on the merit of those things that are happening. I can only speak in theory. We, as the Catholic Church, have a doctrine and that doctrine is dear to all of us. We make it a point to live it, expound it and disseminate it. On the other hand, obviously, it is not always easy to establish the limits between a simple investigation and a formulation that is a little more avant-garde. That is always difficult. For that very reason, we have the testimony that everybody is going to give to the Holy See, which acts in those circumstances with extreme caution and deliberateness. It does not behoove me to comment on one case or another.

Theology of Liberation

[Question] In recent weeks, not on account of the Boff case but also because of it, there was much talk about the theology of liberation. The truth is that few know the meaning of that expression. What do you understand by theology of liberation?

[Answer] Etymologically, the word liberation is noteworthy, important and necessary. Christianity, I believe, by definition and roots, is a liberating religion. It is well for us to remember that the name Jesus, properly translated, means liberator. Consequently, the religion that Jesus founded wants to be a religion of liberty and salvation. When one speaks of the theology of liberation today, I believe one should speak rather of the theologies of liberation. It is not a matter of one theology but obviously of accumulated theologies, which will have one connotation or another, according to its authors. Thus, for example, no one can deny that in its concluding documents, the Puebla [Conference] presented a great theology of liberation, defining what and how the Christian wants to free, to liberate men, from which enslavement. Or also clearly expounding to what and where the Christian would like the men being liberated to lead. In those clauses, I believe we already see how the theologies of liberation can differ. Some even becoming less acceptable or simply unacceptable due to the connotations they present. Liberation from what? Puebla stresses, and we were in Puebla, that it is a matter of liberating men from enslavement. Not only social, economic and political enslavement; those too, but primarily from moral enslavement the enslavement of sin. Where to lead those men? Obviously not to the Marxist paradise, which does not exist; but also, I would say, that we cannot think of leading them to the capitalist paradise, which is not paradise. What we seek is a goal of humanity, of humanism, which perhaps must be created, that the world has not yet experienced. We are so tied to the dilemma of communism, capitalism, bloc A or B, first world, second world, that we have not yet discovered the goal to realize, with what methods to carry out liberation. Of course, Christianity has always declared itself against the methods of armed, destructive violence. We believe in the force of truth, in moral force. So our liberation is not achieved by a struggle but through an example. That is a great theology of liberation.

People and Respect

[Question] Do you not think that that multiple formulation only contributes to increasing confusion about the real principle of the theology of liberation?

[Answer] Of course, the difficult thing is to keep the authors of those formulations from being impelled to make them. But I am not here to cite authors, schools or names. The most important thing today is to clarify in what sense the Church in its doctrine, which is good and objective, wants to disseminate that term.

[Question] And what is the reaction of the Catholic rank-and-file in Brazil and in Latin America to all of that discussion?

[Answer] That discussion does not exist among the people. At least formulated in that way. What the people want is to survive. The people want to be respected. It is an intuition that seeks liberation. Obviously, the people are not going around discussing schools or theologies. We are going to help them.

Body and Soul

[Question] Is the involvement of the Brazilian Church in the struggle against torture and on behalf of the oppressed class a position restricted to the period that ended with the abolition of AI-5 or will it continue?

[Answer] The mission of the Church is a permanent one. It is a mission that we want more and more to define as total, all-embracing. That is, it embraces the spiritual side of man through his internal salvation, through grace, with the goals of internal life. For that very reason, that basic mission of ours must also care for the advancement of man here in this world. Whoever cares for the soul must also care for the body. It is the whole man that concerns us. So that must be something permanent, as it was the attitude of Christ himself, who, in the episode of the multiplication of the loaves, for 3 days taught the kingdom of God to hungry men in the desert, but he then admonished the apostles when they advised him to send the people away so that they could go and buy bread to eat. Admonishing the apostles, Jesus said: "You yourselves give them bread to eat" and he performed the miracle to feed the hungry body. These are old things that continue to be valid, that do not represent circumstantial behavior. The most that can happen is that in some place or at some moment in the world, circumstances demand greater concern of the Church on behalf of those human rights. But the fact is that the Church is going to act not merely on the basis of circumstances. Consequently, in Brazil also, while some aspects of the situation have made it less aggressively serious, the Church is not going to change its way of doing the same things, of representing its role in the world.

Good Relations

[Question] How are the relations of the Church with the Brazilian Government today?

[Answer] I believe that is a question that must be well explained. Speaking generically of Church and government is an oversimplification. The Church is not only the bishops, the CNBB, it is not all of the Christians who make a profession of faith to that Church; just as the government is not only the federal government in Brasilia. But if the question means or refers only to the relations between the office of the chairman of the CNBB and the federal government in Brasilia, we can say that today there are obviously greater facilities for contact, for talks. What we want to say from that perspective is that, while the political opening is making great strides but they must be improved, the present moment demands that all men of good will in Brazil devote priority, the most urgent attention to the socio-economic problems of our people. That is the dialog that we are now trying to have with the government. The Church does not have technical solutions to present. But last September we published a position paper on social policy. We believe the text is extremely important because it seeks to contribute to a study of that distressing situation in which the Brazilian people are living.

Crime and Punishment

[Question] Is the CNBB in favor of punishing the torturers who stifled human life during the past 16 years or does it align itself with those who want to erase everything and start over again at zero?

[Answer] It is always said that crime must be punished whatever it may be, unless for pedagogical reasons or reasons of national reconciliation, one wants to grant an amnesty in every sense. That would be a proposition to be analyzed later. So I gather two important questions from your question: whether each crime must have a punishment, or whether the proposition of reconciliation advises certain attitudes of forgetfulness.

[Question] Does the Brazilian Church identify itself with some political parties being formed in Brazil?

[Answer] No. The Church cannot become confused with any political party. When there is a party with a clearly unacceptable program, the distance of the Church from that party must be greater than from the others whose programs may be more in accord with Christian principles.

[Question] Does such a party exist, or at least the prospect of such a party in Brazil?

[Answer] I do not know, I have not studied their programs well. In any case, even those parties with more acceptable programs cannot be considered parties of the Church. They are still parties. A party is a party. The Church is for everyone. It is for that reason that the many bishops of Brazil have always considered it inappropriate for a party to use the term "Christian" in its name. That certainly would cause confusion, giving the impression that such a party is the party of the Church.

Intolerable Violence

[Question] What is the Brazilian Church doing to press the government to seriously investigate the attacks against its prelates?

[Answer] That pressure of the Church on the government is not necessary. That is a requirement of the common welfare, of public order. What we want to say is that we expect to see the government fulfill its obligations, doing everything possible to apprehend the perpetrators and master-minds of all those attacks. And with justice, within the rules of law, to insure real social peace. Because in Brazil, just as is happening in many other countries in the world, violence is reaching intolerable levels. At this point I want to recall and renew an appeal we have already made, to intensify the debates and studies on the true causes of violence. And on that basis, to discover the best remedies. I know that it is a complex subject but it must be faced with a serious study by all segments of society. If that is done, I believe we will progress in the handling of that immense problem.

BRAZIL

LEADER'S STATEMENTS REFLECT PCB DISSIDENCE

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Jan 80 p 4

[Text] Salvador--Communist leader Jose Salles revealed yesterday that the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB) is preparing a document on the economic situation of the country which, he said, without referring directly to Secretary General Luis Carlos Prestes, contains "a criticism and a political position different from that of those comrades who have spoken out, disagreeing with the policy of the party."

Jose Salles said that the document will be released publicly "shortly" and will serve as "an element in the fight for legalization." Although it may be signed by one of the members of the Central Committee to prevent it from being characterized as an attempt to reorganize the PCB, prohibited by the National Security Law, he stressed that the "document represents the collective thinking of the party above any individual position of its members, including mine."

In Agreement

Considering that "the moment is very fruitful and important for all of us because we set great hopes during these past years that a broad and nonelitist democracy would be achieved in Brazil," the communist leader said that he is "in complete agreement" with the terms of the document to be issued.

Officially, it will not be a document of the Central Committee, he said, but "it will be said that it is from the Central Committee and will have the sense of party policy." Formally "it may be signed by a member." The document, emphasized Jose Salles "is the product of contacts, meetings and exchanges of opinion, reflecting the democratic manner in which it was formulated."

In addition to "being an element in the fight for the legalization of the Communist Party," he stressed, "it is also an element of development of democracy and strengthening the political opening." It will reflect "a critical sense with regard to the government's economic measures, which do not contribute to stabilizing democracy and cause the rise in the cost of living," he declared.

Criticism

According to Jose Salles, the document being prepared will also deal with "the internal policy of the party." Under this item, he said, "it will concretely present in a critical manner a political position different from that of the comrades who gave interviews disagreeing with the policy of the party." Asked if it refers to the positions of Secretary General Luis Carlos Prestes, he replied that "he is not the main problem."

He pointed out that the criticism "is not aimed directly at Prestes" because of his statements about the military--"the present High Command of the Armed Forces is the most reactionary in the last 15 years;" the Church--"the Catholic Church is the greatest ally of the communists;" and about armed struggle in Brazil.

He emphasized that the criticism refers to the statements disagreeing with the "policy approved at the sixth congress and later meetings" of the Central Committee of the PCB.

Positive

The death of Minister of Justice Petronio Portella was not cause for "the communists to rejoice," said Jose Salles. The communist leader lamented the fact because he was a "relatively young politician" even though "we may have disagreed with him." At the same time, he considered the statements of the new minister of justice, Ibrahim Abi-Ackel "positive," especially with regard to his intention to "strengthen the political life of the country."

However, Jose Salles considered his position against the legalization of the PCB to be "an error, because the constitution prohibits the formation of a party that defends foreign interests and we do not defend such interests," he declared.

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CSO: 3001

RISK CONTRACTS TO INCLUDE 85.1 PERCENT OF SEDIMENTARY BASINS

Gradual Process

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Jan 80 p 21

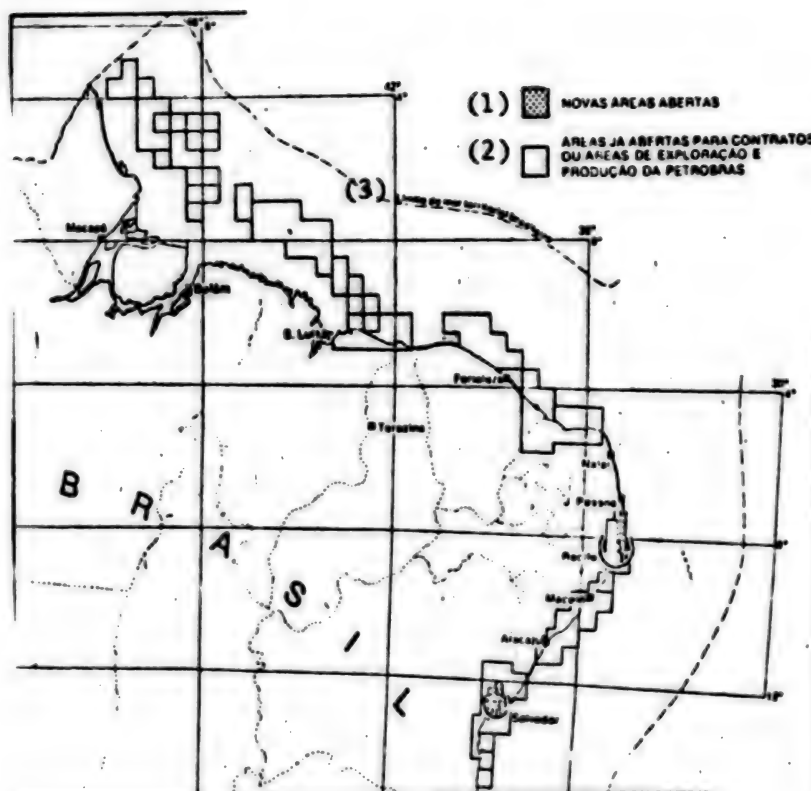
[Text] According to a guideline approved yesterday by the PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] Council of Administration, as determined by the federal government 85.1 percent of Brazilian sedimentary basins, corresponding to 4.3 million square kilometers, will be available for risk contracts, leaving PETROBRAS with the remaining 14.9 percent, or 760,000 square kilometers.

To facilitate future negotiations, PETROBRAS will carry out a gradual policy of offering the new areas. In the first stage--the reason for the Council of Administration meeting yesterday--the offshore basins between the Oyapock River and Salvador will be submitted for bidding. Later the company will release the offshore basins between Salvador and the mouth of the Chui Arroyo and also the onshore areas.

Explanation

In analyzing the decision, Associate Superintendent for Contracts and Exploration Wagner Freire reported that the Brazilian sedimentary basins comprise 5.1 million square kilometers, including zones of interest on the continental shelf to a depth of 2,000 meters.

Of this total, PETROBRAS retained the areas where it is already producing or prospecting, comprising 760,000 square kilometers, of which 275,900 square kilometers are offshore and 484,100 square kilometers are onshore. Of the remaining 4.3 million square kilometers, 460,000 square kilometers located between the Oyapock River and Salvador will be included in the next bidding round to be officially announced in May. Wagner Freire said that among the regions withheld by PETROBRAS are part of those at the mouth of the Amazon (10 tracts) and off the coast of Maranhao (12 tracts), Ceara (9 tracts), Rio Grande do Norte (3 tracts), Pernambuco (1 tract) and Alagoas-Sergipe-Bahia (11 tracts). Each tract has about 3,000 square kilometers. PETROBRAS also retains the producing zones of Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Alagoas,



New Areas Opened for Bidding

Key:

1. New areas opened
2. Areas already open for contracts or areas of PETROBRAS exploration and production
3. Brazil's 200-mile territorial limit

Sergipe, southern Bahia, Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro (Campos Basin) and part of the Santos Basin.

He said the risk contracts in execution comprise 91,435 square kilometers offshore and 243,680 onshore. Asked about the part of the sedimentary basins (on- and offshore) that would in fact be the responsibility of international companies and private domestic companies interested in risk contracts, Wagner Freire did not give a definitive answer, preferring to wait for the Council of Administration's policy decision. He stated, however, that PETROBRAS would take back any available areas that received no response from the companies invited to bid.

By the middle of 1982, he added, all the sedimentary basins will be available to the oil companies.

Participation

Wagner Freire said that Law No 2004, which established the state monopoly, will remain in force. Despite the government decision that in future bidding rounds the contracting companies may participate in production should oil be discovered, the specialist explained: "As a matter of fact, their participation will result in more technical management on the companies' part. They will have a responsibility to establish production parameters, a requirement not included in existing contracts. It amounts to greater technical participation."

Late in the afternoon PETROBRAS distributed a press release announcing that the company had just approved "a strategy of action that will result in complete evaluation of the sedimentary basins by interested petroleum companies.

"In view of the considerable volume of data available in these areas, the oil companies are to be given a reasonable amount of time in which to prepare their interpretations and critically evaluate the areas. Areas where PETROBRAS conducts exploratory activities directly and the areas already entrusted to risk contractors are, of course, excluded from the bidding process.

"In further compliance with the government decisions," the notice goes on, "measures were approved that guarantee to contractors supplemental participation in the production stage, measures that will go into effect as early as the fourth bidding round now getting underway."

Thorough Exploration Is Objective

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Jan 80 p 32

[Text] By 1982 PETROBRAS intends to hold four more bids for risk contracts and thus be sure that all 5.1 million square kilometers of Brazilian sedimentary basins will be explored. In so doing it will also be complying with the government decision to step up the search for oil as much as possible. The answer as to whether or not large reserves exist will then depend upon geological conditions.

A chart published by the PETROBRAS Superintendency of Exploration Contracts (SUPEX) shows it will participate in exploring only 14.88 percent of the basins, with the remaining 85.12 percent being made available to foreign or private domestic companies interested in their exploration.

Reversal

Contrary to what is generally thought, risk contracts now have--before the new policy announced Thursday--significant participation in petroleum

prospecting: 25.94 percent onshore and 24.65 percent offshore, or 30.27 percent overall. This leaves PETROBRAS with 760,000 square kilometers compared to 330,000 square kilometers awarded to contracting companies.

Beginning with the fourth round of bids, now in the stage of consulting with the interested companies, PETROBRAS will begin losing its advantage to risk contracts. The difference will become more pronounced as successive bidding rounds are held, through the seventh round, scheduled for 1982. The reason is that PETROBRAS will be left with only the same areas it now has. Its exploration activities will increase only if the companies invited to bid eventually give up or lose interest. In that case, such areas will be re-absorbed by PETROBRAS, which may or may not include them in its exploratory program.

Deceleration

So far, negotiations for three rounds of bids have been concluded. The fourth, now underway, will enter the stage of direct negotiations in April when the period for submitting bids expires. In this round the part set aside for risk contracts represents 71.04 percent of all onshore areas and 36.78 percent of all offshore areas that have been explored; together, they comprise 63.98 percent of all explored areas.

In the fifth round, the onshore percentage will remain the same because the only additional areas will be offshore. The share of offshore exploration available for risk contracts will rise to 69.27 percent. Including onshore and offshore basins, 70.42 percent of the sedimentary basins will be available to private enterprise.

With the sixth round, risk contracts will take over 86.80 percent of onshore exploration and 69.27 percent offshore, or 83.36 percent of all Brazilian sedimentary basins.

Not until the seventh round, scheduled for 1982, will all 5.1 million square kilometers of sedimentary basins be offered for bidding. The onshore percentage will be unchanged but offshore participation will rise to 80.83 percent.

On that basis, theoretically at least, 85.12 percent of the basins will be explored through risk contracts and only 14.88 percent by PETROBRAS.

No Foreign Partners Allowed

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jan 80 p 20

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Domestic companies, of either the private or public sector, that participate in risk contracts are prevented from associating with foreign companies, according to a ruling of the National Energy Commission supplemented by directives of the PETROBRAS Council of Administration, as announced by geologist Wagner Freire, associate superintendent of the PETROBRAS Superintendency of Exploration Contracts (SUPEX).

As a result of this decision, the IPT [Technological Research Institute]-CESP [Sao Paulo Electric Company] consortium that formed Paulipetro will not be able to form a partnership with British Petroleum or Shell, thus contradicting statements made in London by Governor Paulo Salim Maluf, who announced the possible participation of these foreign companies with Paulipetro in exploring for petroleum in the part of the Parana Basin that lies in the state of Sao Paulo.

The risk contracts, Wagner Freire recalled, were created to step up petroleum exploration in Brazil without generating foreign-exchange expenditures for technology transfer. "If foreign oil companies were to associate with domestic companies, the nation would have to spend foreign exchange to pay for the imported technology, which would contradict one of the essential purposes of the contracts," he explained.

A Solution

But if Governor Maluf wants to get around the National Energy Commission ruling, he can form a mixed-capital company in which Paulipetro will be the majority stockholder, according to other energy-sector sources. This would be a hypothesis for permitting participation by foreign companies in the exploratory effort Paulipetro intends to carry out in the Parana Basin.

That hypothesis, however, is dismissed by PETROBRAS experts. In the first place because, due to its high exploratory risk, the Parana Basin is an area that would hardly justify participation by companies the size of British Petroleum or Shell, who are interested in directing their investments toward areas of more reliable potential for petroleum production such as, for example, the Santos Basin. In the second place because, due to their very financial strength, such companies are not in the habit of signing risk contracts to share the profits from discovery of commercial deposits with small firms.

PETROBRAS experts think that Governor Maluf, now more knowledgeable about the undertaking in which he has become involved, is seeking to reduce the large investments the Paulipetro consortium faces in prospecting for oil in Sao Paulo and is seeking at all costs partners for a risky venture that will probably not produce the political dividends he hopes for.

Action Considered Tardy, Insufficient

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jan 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Why This Change Only Now?"]

[Text] PETROBRAS has increased to 4.3 million square kilometers the areas to be made available for risk contracts, comprising 85.1 percent of the Brazilian sedimentary basins and leaving PETROBRAS with only 760,000 square kilometers (14.9 percent of the total) where it is already producing or

prospecting. According to official announcements, by the middle of 1982 all the Brazilian sedimentary basins, which comprise 5.1 million square kilometers, will be available to domestic and international companies.

With this decision by the PETROBRAS Council of Administration, there is a tacit acknowledgement that the company was not technically and financially capable of coping alone with the responsibility of exploring the Brazilian sedimentary basins and much less of developing the fields eventually discovered, as has already been proven by the delays and failures in gauging the potential and exploration of the Campos area. Hence, nothing wiser than to seek the aid of foreign technology and resources, ending the 26-year phase of unproductive monopoly, the only result of which was to conduct the country to a growing dependence upon foreign suppliers.

It is fitting to ask why PETROBRAS is only now adopting this measure, whereas the petroleum crisis goes back almost a decade. The first proposal for risk contracts was made in 1970 and vetoed by the then president of PETROBRAS, General Geisel. During the 1973 crisis the Brazilian government refused to discuss the suggestion submitted years before by then Minister Dias Leite, since PETROBRAS was "untouchable." Two years later, General Geisel, then president of the republic, decided to authorize opening of risk contracts, although establishing conditions so unfavorable to the contracting companies that the few who qualified invested next to nothing, if only because Brazil was still an area of great risk compared to other countries, such as Indonesia, Africa and even Argentina. One of the contract clauses, for example, that repelled investors was the complete blockade by PETROBRAS of areas adjacent to those conceded. In this way it intended to remain master of the situation and even absorb all the information that might be obtained through exploration, since geology is not subdivided into squares, triangles or diamonds...

As a result of this obstinacy that was only detrimental to Brazil and had as its only justification the fear that others would discover the petroleum that PETROBRAS in 26 years had not found (because it had not explored sufficiently), Brazil lost 10 valuable years that were not very calm and peaceful ones but rather years of anxious foreboding; such was the crisis that, since the beginning of the last decade, it has been rocking the major world petroleum producing centers.

Now, by decision of President Figueiredo, measures are being adopted that should have been in practice since 1975. They come very late, since any discovery made now will take 6 or 8 years to bear fruit. During this period we did not have the courage to destroy the myth of nationalism that PETROBRAS transformed into a banner to conceal its inefficiency. In any event, although these changes are necessary, but late, they are still insufficient. It is absolutely essential, for example, that the process of agreements, contracts and especially the final decision cease to be the sole responsibility of PETROBRAS, which has already proven, with the veto of 1970, the boycott of 1975 and the obstacles raised until now, that it is not interested in the success of the program, which would be a victory for the nation but a defeat for the company.

It is urgent that a superior agency, at the level of the National Energy Commission, through its executive body, or even through a high-echelon collegium, assume complete control of this process, if necessary removing the monopoly from PETROBRAS, a monopoly not by the company but by the state. After all, the Figueiredo government seems to be convinced that in authorizing risk contracts in 1975 the state assumed in the nation's eyes the serious responsibility of having opened the Brazilian subsoil to private companies without, however, having obtained until now any advantage for Brazil, due to the blockade by PETROBRAS. And it could be accused in the future, by morbid nationalists, of an "unsuccessful give-away..."

8834

CSO: 3001

DOCEGEO DISCOVERS ADDITIONAL GOLD DEPOSITS IN BAHIA

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Jan 80 p 35

[Text] Salvador--Docegeo, a subsidiary of the Rio Doce Valley Company, revealed to O GLOBO discovery of four more gold deposits in the area of the Santa Luz Project in the Bahia backlands that indicates a high gold content of about 8 grams per ton of ore.

Geologists Say Government Spends Little for Mining

Regional headquarters of the Mineral Resources Prospecting Company (CPRM) has confirmed discovery of another important gold zone in the municipality of Sento Se, 615 kilometers from Salvador. According to company experts, there is a potential of 90 tons of gold in the localities of Barreiro and Serra da Ingrata.

With these additional discoveries, confidential studies made by geologists from a government enterprise estimate that Bahia has a potential of 3,307 tons of gold, besides the 363 tons of reserves already identified.

Trailing Behind

Despite this potential, the Bahian geologists complain that funds appropriated by the federal government for gold prospecting are so small as to delay important projects where economic feasibility of mining gold is proven.

"Bahia has large areas indicative of gold," commented the vice president of the Bahian Association of Geologists and secretary of the Brazilian Association of State Minerals Entities, Jairo Fernandes. "The only problem is availability of funds to attack a program exclusively for gold exploration in these new geological locations and those discovered earlier."

According to him, the minerals sector has been trailing behind all other branches of the economy, as the government does not have sufficient concern for the minerals sector in response to the existing potential and the advantages it offers in contributing to solution of problems such as replacing [imported] mineral raw materials and even increasing Brazilian exports, with favorable impact on the trade balance.

The regional superintendent of the Mineral Resources Prospecting Company, Arthur Schulz Junior, believes the allocation of resources for investing in minerals exploration is far short of needs, "especially bearing in mind that mineral raw materials are imported in large quantities."

Santa Luz Project

In 1975, while looking for zinc, lead and copper in the Bahia backlands, a team of Docegeo geologists discovered a gold-bearing zone in the municipalities of Serrinha and Teofilandia with potential resources initially estimated at 100 tons, which was announced as "the largest gold mine in Brazil."

As a result of soundings made to a depth of 350 meters, Docegeo confirmed existence of a lode with 45 tons of gold, although, because the seam extended further, the company believes there could be 100 tons. However, secret studies by another government enterprise estimate that actual resources of the Fazenda Brasileiro deposit amount to 200 tons, with an average content of 8.5 grams per ton.

New Discoveries

Last year, rather than intensify prospecting in depth, Docegeo preferred to make surface studies in an 8-kilometer radius. It was then discovered that, in addition to the Fazenda Brasileiro (now called the Weber lode by geologists in homage to a technician who died during the prospecting work), there are four more gold deposits in the municipalities of Serrinha and Teofilandia in areas where Docegeo has prospecting rights.

Largest Mine in Brazil May Begin Operating in 1983

The deposits are extremely promising, asserted the chief of the Docegeo eastern district, Darci Henrique Lindenmayer, adding that on the surface the average gold content is 8 grams per ton. He did not, however, wish to provide further details, alleging that the reserves have not been evaluated yet. With the rise in gold prices on the international market, reaching levels above \$600 per troy ounce, geologists do not have the slightest doubt about the economic feasibility of mining the reserves in the Bahia backland, even knowing that such prices are unstable.

According to Docegeo information, after blocking off the reserves through tunneling and tests of concentration (which is now being done), a pilot plant will be set up for testing procedures and concentration, to then later plan the mine itself. If everything goes well, technicians believe it can be put into commercial production.

There is a fear among the geologists that after prospecting the Fazenda Brasileiro mine will be turned over by the government to a foreign company for development. There are rumors in the sector that the Anglo-American Corporation (a South African corporation that is the world's largest producer of gold), which is already working experimentally a mine in Jacobina

Municipality, would also be trying to acquire development rights to the mine called "the biggest in Brazil."

CPRM Regional Superintendent Arthur Schulz Junior advocates development of the mine by Docegeo itself or by another Brazilian company, "because Brazil has all the technology needed for developing the Santa Luz mine.

"It is a mine that can be worked rather easily, by strip-mining or simple underground mining, without any need for foreign technological support," the superintendent asserts.

Sento Se

A year ago, in the northern Diamantina plateau, detailed geochemical studies were conducted that revealed a configuration of gold anomalies. Discovery of this terrain with auriferous qualities motivated the company to request prospecting rights from the National Department of Mineral Production.

Exploration was begun recently in Serra da Ingrata and Barreiro, with sedimentary-current prospecting, soil samples and rock samples. These analyses revealed that there is gold-generating rock in the region. Geological mapping is now in progress, with the guidance of open trenches and wells and collection of more samples to analyze mineral content. During the next 6 months drilling will be made for collecting evidence of depth.

After this work, the mineral body will be measured, defining characteristics of content and volume, which will lead to the economic feasibility study for the undertaking. If favorable, the CPRM will sell the deposit to private enterprise, since the law prohibits the company from mining. As the research covers an area of 5,000 hectares, the CPRM believes the studies will be concluded within 2 years.

According to data obtained so far, gold content of about 1,000 PPM (parts per million) was detected in panned concentrates from sedimentary deposits. Hence, the CPRM decided to quadruple its investments this year for exploration in Serra da Ingrata and Barreiro, which have been only 5.3 million cruzeiros thus far.

8834

CSO: 3001

LAWS SAID TO PROTECT AGAINST CONCENTRATION OF ECONOMIC POWER

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 21 Jan 80 p A2

[Article by Carlos Eliseo Concha Gutierrez, attorney and professor of law, Catholic University of Chile: "Economic Groups and Economic Institutional-ity"]

[Text] The recent discussion of the concentration of economic power and the role attributed to the so-called "economic groups" is nothing new in Chile or abroad, as evidenced by the extensive scientific literature on the subject. In no instance can it be specifically linked to the economic model established in Chile since 1973, particularly if one takes into consideration the fact that the phenomenon has given rise to even greater concern in countries which, while timidly adhering to the principle of free enterprise, accept substantial discretionary state intervention in economic affairs.

The fact is that in all countries which to some degree support the principle of free enterprise and private ownership of the means of production, the problem of watching over and containing within certain limits the growth and development of certain industrial and financial nuclei has existed since World War I, with particular emphasis since World War II. The greater the degree of development, the more urgently the problem has been felt.

Unfortunately, as Werner Sombart has said, this matter "presents the disadvantage that in scientific discussions...political considerations have obscured the reality of the question and have veiled the view of decisive points."

This is an admonition that the matter must be treated with a great deal of objectivity and pragmatism, making it possible, on the one hand, to define precisely the scope of dangers which may be attributed to the phenomenon of concentration and, on the other hand, to provide legal instruments aimed at averting them.

In connection with the matter of the concentration of economic power, one can detect only the following aspects, which are independent of the quantitative magnitude attributed to the phenomenon:

1 -- Big business or interbusiness complexes bring pressure to bear on the government in order to obtain advantages and privileges contrary to the interest of the national economy.

2 -- As the result of the absence or lack of sufficient competition, big business or the interbusiness complexes dominate certain markets by virtue of their size, resources or financial support. They then impose on consumers or the users of their products adverse conditions that would be inconceivable if there were a competitive system.

3 -- These enterprises or groups violate the rights of the investing public, outside shareholders and the creditors of the related enterprises as a result of limitations of traditional corporate law.

With respect to the first aspect, the alleged power of big business to obtain from the government advantages or discriminatory privileges, it is necessary to remember that the result mentioned is legally and effectively impossible in a market economy based on the rules of subsidiariness, neutrality and nondiscrimination that are consubstantial norms inherent in the model and economic policy followed since 1973.

On the contrary, experience shows that the smaller the amount of administrative and legislative intervention on the part of the state in the economy and specifically in the allocation of resources, the smaller the field in which pressure groups can try to obtain discriminatory advantages. These advantages are in fact eliminated if the government implements rules strictly adapted to the principle of equality before the law contained in Numbers 2 and 3 of Constitutional Act No 3, according to which in Chile there are no privileged persons or groups, inasmuch as neither the law nor the government may establish arbitrary discriminations and all persons have the right to equal protection of the law in exercising their rights.

To maintain the opposite legally and effectively implies arguing that in recent years, economic activity has been carried out within the sphere of constitutional illegality, which is contradicted by the absence of remedies of inapplicability and protection and other judicial actions sanctioned by existing legislation on the matter.

With respect to the second point, the implication of the concentration of economic power in the market structure and the welfare of consumers, it is necessary to take into consideration the experience of most Western countries.

Actually, in order to prevent the consequences that might be derived from economic power, contemporary Western states have become convinced, despite the liberal ideological foundations on which they are based, that the government must regulate freedom of growth or at least, the phenomenon of the coalition of groups and complexes having economic might.

The fact is that the Western nations are not merely content to establish, by means of a commercial code and complementary laws, the formal framework within which the market operates. Rather, the freedom to make contracts and enter into partnerships is subject to limitations deriving from the public economic order through proper application of legislation that punishes practices restricting competition.

The truth is that on behalf of the public economic order, most Western legislation contains regulations aimed not only at fighting disloyal competition, but also at punishing the use of economic power by enterprises or groups of enterprises for the purpose of preventing, restraining and castigating -- even by penal means -- collusive practices and the abuse of predominant positions on the market.

Consequently, by applying Section 1 of the Sherman Law, considered to be the Magna Carta of economic freedom, American courts have penalized practices and modes of conduct whose objective or effect is to impede, distort or limit competition, based on the criterion that the legal sanction should fall upon such forms of conduct inexorably, without considering whether there might be circumstances that would make them reasonable or understandable.

Likewise, in applying Section 2 of the Sherman Law, these courts have penalized the abusive and predatory practices aimed at the creation of monopolistic situations or the reduction of the degree of competition on the market.

Along the same line of ideas, based on Section 7 of the Clayton Law, American courts have limited horizontal concentrations of enterprises as well as vertical forms of concentration and the conglomerates. In this way, on numerous occasions, they have prevented a company from acquiring, directly or indirectly, all or part of the assets of another corporation insofar the effect of such an acquisition would be to substantially reduce competition or tend toward the creation of a monopoly.

The same concern over collusive and abusive practices has been observed in Europe, particularly following World War II. The importance of this matter and the need to prevent the consequences of the economic might of big business and groups of enterprises has led many European countries to establish regulations aimed at combatting such a thing, nationally and internationally. For example, the Paris Treaty of 18 April 1951, creating the European Coal and Steel Community, and the Rome Treaty, instituting the European Economic Community, contain precise provisions for fighting collusive and abusive practices in which big business and groups of enterprises might engage.

The same concern has been demonstrated by this government, which since 1973 has promulgated legal norms aimed at significantly improving existing legislation in order to put an end to practices restricting competition,

practices that might be engaged in by those who wish to try to limit or exclude competition or take advantage of a monopolistic situation.

This legislation, which is basically contained in executive decrees Nos 211 of 1973 and 2,760 of 1979 -- decrees patterned after their European and American models -- impose penalties on anyone "who engages, either individually or collectively, in any deed, act or convention which tends to prevent free competition within the country in economic activities, both of a domestic nature and relating to foreign trade."

It should be remembered that the penal responsibility which may stem from infractions of this provision, by virtue of the provisions of Article 26 of Executive Decree No 2,757 of 1979, is aggravated when a trade union association of employers from the private sector participates in the restriction of competition.

The most summary analysis of this Chilean legislation leads one to the absolutely clear conclusion that it constitutes an adequate vehicle for preventing and effectively punishing collusive practices and abuses of dominant positions that might be engaged in by competitors.

Likewise, it can be maintained that this legislation is also suitable for impeding, limiting and punishing the growth of these enterprises or groups by means of horizontal and vertical concentration of enterprises, the formation of conglomerates and in general, the acquisition of all or part of another enterprise when the effect of such an acquisition tends toward or produces the effect of reducing competition, thereby running counter to consumers' interests.

Consequently, without any doubt, our legislation, by virtue of executive decrees promulgated by the current government, has adequate legal mechanisms for preventing, restraining and punishing the consequences of the so-called concentration of economic power and particularly, for limiting the freedom of growth of enterprises or groups.

With respect to the third aspect, it should be said that such enterprises or groups can do damage to the rights of the investing public, foreign shareholders and the creditors of related enterprises. One should direct attention to the legislative evolution that has occurred in comparative law in this area.

Traditional corporate law fails to recognize the phenomenon of groups of companies, that is, the association made up of two or more companies which, while retaining their own independent legal status, obey a united economic leadership.

Groups of companies have tended to become the outstanding figure in contemporary commercial law and this evolution demands the urgent adaptation of corporate law, which is based on the supposition that there exist only

autonomous and independent legal entities, although practice reveals the growing importance of complex, multiform intercorporate combinations.

The intensification of the phenomenon has caused modern corporation legislation to cease ignoring it. Among the serious efforts aimed at properly regulating the phenomenon of groups of companies is the Couste Bill, presented to the president of the French General Assembly. This bill contains a general discipline of groups of companies by 1976 shares. In addition, there is Sanders' proposed European Limited Liability Company Statute and the proposals of the EEC Commission of 24 July 1970.

It is to be hoped that a future reform of our corporation legislation will adequately handle the phenomenon of groups of companies and from the proper perspective, which is that contemplated in German law. The latter starts from the premise that the law must accept the group of a current phenomenon of our economic life and that, in keeping with its mission in general, which is that of effectively protecting the shareholders, investors and accreditors of the different companies, reveal the true situation of the companies by means of adequate publicity, inasmuch as the law must be limited to legally grasping connections between enterprises and making them transparent.

The influence which this modern legislation has on standards recently set forth by the Monetary Council, the Office of Superintendent of Banks and Financial Institutions and the Office of Superintendent of Limited Liability Companies is obvious. By means of resolutions and circulars, these organizations have implemented many of the provisions already sanctioned abroad for the purpose of protecting investors and foreign shareholders and giving sufficient publicity to the consolidated financial statements of groups of companies.

One concludes, from all of the foregoing, that under a legal system based on the principle of subsidiariness, neutrality, impersonal standards, equality before the law and nondiscrimination, which are the foundations of the existing economic and institutional system, the actions of enterprises or groups aimed at obtaining advantages or discriminatory privileges from the state are doomed to failure or to be contested based on the existing legal and constitutional norms.

Second, it must also be emphasized that existing Chilean economic legislation has effective instruments and competent organizations for watching over the conduct of enterprises and groups of enterprises and for seeking their prosecution if they engage in practices aimed at limiting or excluding competition and for limiting their freedom of growth if that growth should be such that it significantly affects competition to the detriment of the public.

Finally, it must also be pointed out that for the purpose of adequately protecting the interests of investors, foreign shareholders and accreditors of the groups of companies, various governmental organizations have implemented internationally known norms.

In conclusion, it can be maintained that political considerations relating to the issue of the concentration of economic power and groups of companies can only lead to a failure to recognize that economic and commercial law already provides adequate mechanisms for punishing socially unacceptable conduct, mechanisms whose effective application only depends on the vigor of private individuals and the proper organizations.

11,464
CSO: 3010

EDITORIAL URGES OPPOSITION TO OFFER VIABLE ALTERNATIVE

Santiago HOY in Spanish 21 Jan 80 p A2

[Editorial by Emilio Filippi: "In Search of an Alternative"]

[Text] While in the government his supporters are embroiled in a political debate that tends to determine the future orientation of the regime, General Pinochet remains aloof from these discussions and waits for the proper time to reveal the main lines of his decisions. Despite the silence with which certain persons have tried to surround this fact, these summer months will be decisive for the country.

The communications media have banded together to conceal what is actually taking place. In their eagerness to manipulate public opinion, many individuals believe that by denying the existence of news, it ceases to exist. But the facts are stubborn and sooner or later come to light.

Perhaps that is why there is concern at the highest levels over the results of the public opinion polls and why they feel the need to hasten the completion of new polls in order to verify what many have already annoyingly pointed out: that the claimed popularity has suddenly started to drop and that the country is categorically rejecting the continued existence of its most endemic problems and aspires to fundamental change. This at a time when more than a risk, conducting a political poll is a serious mistake inasmuch as its margin of distortion goes beyond acceptable limits. Fear and lack of confidence in this type of survey are obstacles that blur their purpose and lead to false conclusions.

As one may conclude, concern over the future is not only a functional, political preoccupation of officials. It is the preoccupation of the entire country, but in a way quite different from the lucubrations of the Palace.

The Chilean people want to know when they come of age. They need to be informed about their true possibilities of achieving economic and social development so that the fruits of their labors will meet their most essential needs. More than anything else, they want to know when there will be social justice, because it is not possible that all the efforts made by the country have as their purpose making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

To date, the only response that has been given is that to ask for such things is typical of politicians out of office or communist terminology. When anyone manages to prove -- sometimes with great voracity -- that the existence of economic groups is a very grave symptom of the sad state of our economy, all the capitalist ideologists start saying that all of this is based on "political motives" and end up arguing that if these groups did not exist, the economy would be in the hands of the state. In other words, to report that a handful of men control nearly all private enterprise in Chile, to the detriment of the average person, is the same thing as being a Marxist. What a useful tool of Marxism!

The worst of it is that there are those who do not hesitate to affix their signatures to this type of reasoning, without scruples and without taking the trouble to support their statements. Accompanied by brainy editorials, they almost feel liberated from the duty of properly documenting their statements.

In this atmosphere, the opposition will become aware that its task is not an easy one, but it is a very fine one. Faced with fallacies, it must postulate the truth, but more than anything else, it must show the country a viable, positive path that the people will follow and above all, that is constructive. The time has come to create the alternative, leaving aside the pessimism of laments in order to take an optimistic and creative path.

The first step is a consensus among the rank and file, following by a united decision to build the future without thought for revenge or sectarian attitudes. The country of the future must be free of corrupting hate and governed by a great feeling of brotherhood. The nation must belong to everyone and be shared and enjoyed by everyone.

11,464
CSO: 3010

POLICY OBJECTIVES IN SAHARA, ETHIOPIA, BENIN, MOZAMBIQUE

AALAPSO Supports POLISARIO

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 23 Nov 79 p 4

[Text] The illegal "Madrid Tripartite Agreement" of 14 November 1975 whereby the territory of Western Sahara was to be divided between Morocco and Mauritania--which were to compensate Spain economically with a share in Saharan resources--remained virtually void as a result of the arduous struggle, crowned by repeated victories, which the heroic Saharan combatants have waged politically and militarily.

After the signing of the agreement, King Hassan II of Morocco declared that the military occupation of Western Sahara would be an excursion for his forces and yet today, after 6 years of bloody fighting, neither Hassan's predictions nor the agreement worked out in Madrid could become true in that the toughness and heroism of the Saharan people represented by the POLISARIO Front have made the disintegration and dividing up of the territory impossible. On the contrary, its positions have been strengthened and consolidated day by day, inflicting huge defeats upon the enemy, and Mauritania, one of the signatories to the agreement, has withdrawn its troops from southern Sahara, recognized the SDAR's [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] existence and established diplomatic relations with it.

The United Nations, the OAU [Organization of African Unity] and the Movement of Nonaligned Countries have confirmed that the problem of Western Sahara is a matter of decolonialization whose final solution cannot be found outside of these organizations' principles and resolutions.

The intransigent stand taken by the Moroccan Government increases tension and threatens peace and security in the area creating obstacles for the peace-making process between the POLISARIO Front and Mauritania to achieve stability in the region. The North American interference in the conflict increasingly exacerbates and internationalizes Sahara's complex situation. Being based on its policy of "shared responsibilities," in which France has played the most active role, increases Morocco's war potential and turns it into a very dangerous coparticipant in the imperialist adventures throughout the African continent.

AALAPSO censures the delivery of arms to Morocco by the Government of the United States and as a matter of great urgency demands that the supplying of war materiel impeding realization of the peace process initiated by the representatives of the Western Saharan people and the Mauritanian authorities be ended, as well as the withdrawal of Moroccan troops from Western Sahara.

U.S. Meddling in Sahara

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 11 Dec 79 p 5

[Article by Virgilio Calvo: "Western Sahara: Dangerous Intervention by the United States"]

[Text] The dangerous and increasing intervention by the United States in the Western Saharan war waged between Morocco and the POLISARIO Front for 5 years has again become a matter of current news through the unjustifiable increase in North American military aid to the regime of Hassan II which seriously endangers peace and security in northeastern Africa at the same time as it gravely jeopardizes one of the final processes of decolonialization on this continent.

Recent reports revealed that the Washington government has decided to send a batch of sophisticated OV-10 reconnaissance planes, special weapons for desert warfare, electronic apparatus for detecting and listening to sounds and a group of Cobra combat helicopters--similar to those used in the criminal aggression against Vietnam--in addition to training Moroccan officers and soldiers in antiguerrilla tactics.

These actions by the United States have the covert objective of bringing about the internationalization of the Western Saharan conflict, while at the same time they foster the Moroccan leaders' bellicose hysteria and their expansionist tendencies expressed by Hassan II himself.

It is evident to observers that the supplying of United States war materiel to Morocco also prevents the realization of the peace process initiated a few months ago by the western Saharan people's legitimate representative: The POLISARIO Front, and the Mauritanian authorities who in a timely way denounced the presence of Moroccan troops on their territory as an "attempt on national sovereignty" and whose immediate proposal was to endeavor to prevent attendance by Nouakchott's representatives at the OAU meeting which declared that it favored Western Sahara's total independence and demanded the swift withdrawal of Moroccan troops from that territory.

In its 10-point recommendation, the OAU's Special Committee proposed the creation of a peace force to guarantee "the holding of a referendum" and condemned Morocco for its "stand opposing a negotiated solution to the conflict."

However, the successive military successes of the Western Saharan combatants who have demonstrated that it is possible to wage a successful guerrilla war

in the desert sands and defeat an enemy superior in numbers and weapons, are the basic factor in achieving Western Sahara's independence and self-determination.

Since the struggle began, first against Spain's colonial government and since 1975 against the Moroccan invaders, the Western Sahara's people's guerrillas under the skillful leadership of the POLISARIO Front have time and again defeated the enemy. Specifically, the front has inflicted significant defeats upon Hassan II's forces such as that of Smara in October of this year in which 1,269 Moroccan soldiers perished.

The POLISARIO Front has also gained major victories in the diplomatic sphere. The most significant of these perhaps was concluding peace with Mauritania, a country which officially renounced its territorial claims on Western Sahara last 5 August, recognized the Front and withdrew its troops from the southern part of the country.

In addition, it has secured the recognition of 90 independent countries around the world and the UN at the 33rd General Assembly sessions reaffirmed the right of the Western Saharan people to independence and self-determination.

Barely 3 weeks ago, however, Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, asserted that United States interference in the conflict internationalizes and aggravates the already complex situation of Western Sahara even more.

These statements warned of the increase in North American military "assistance" and the extremely serious implications which this action had for the peace and security of the area at the same time as they revealed the open participation of Egypt in the conflict.

From the time that the talks between Egypt and Israel were initiated under the guidance of the United States ending in the reprehensible Camp David agreements and the Egypto-Israeli treaty, President Sadat began to make statements in which he committed himself to supporting the most reactionary regimes of Africa and proposed his army as a new pawn of imperialism on the continent.

This position the Egyptian president adopted found a practical expression in the help the Cairo regime is now giving the Moroccan occupiers, as confirmed by the presence of some 3,000 Egyptian soldiers in the operations Hassan II's troops are engaged in on Western Sahara's territory and the participation of airmen of that nationality in reconnaissance flights.

One still bears in mind the warning issued by Algeria a few weeks ago when it was confirmed that Egyptian troops were billeted along the Moroccan border and that many actions were being taken one after the other in an effort to internationalize the conflict and justify the entry into the war of known pawns of U.S. imperialism.

The role which the traitor Sadat is playing as a puppet of the United States in the conflict between Morocco and Western Sahara has been censured by world public opinion and by many countries of the African continent and other areas.

Despite this, North American intervention in the conflict is increasing day by day and the threats of extending the war to other neighboring areas and involving third countries is dangerously growing.

Obviously, Morocco must understand that it is impossible to win a war of aggression and plunder when it must stand up to a whole people determined to win or die and must resort sooner or later to the always open way of negotiations in that should this not happen the existing explosive situation in the area could lead to a conflict with unforeseeable results that would affect peace and security not only in North Africa but also in the whole world.

As the statements and resolutions on the problem put out by the UN, the OAU and the Movement of Nonaligned Countries have established, the Western Saharan problem is a matter of decolonialization whose sole solution is free self-determination by the Western Saharan people.

Ethiopian Delegation

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 13 Dec 79 p 3

[Text] Yesterday, Vilma Espin, a member of the Central Committee and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, held a cordial interview with Kassa Kebede, Ethiopia's minister of labor and social affairs, at the organization's headquarters.

Vilma gave a summary of the major social programs implemented after the triumph of the revolution among whose initial tasks were creating the population's awareness of hygiene and bringing women into the literacy classes.

She also referred to the over-all plan for creating new communities and for agricultural and livestock development as well as the organizational tasks for workers' self-improvement and training.

She noted how incorporating women into the labor force, after their basic training, was one of the basic ways.

Also present were Electra Fernandez, an alternate member of the Central Committee and President of the Child Care Institute, and Basilio Rodriguez, executive adviser to the minister of chemical industry.

Special Benin Envoy

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 13 Dec 79 p 3

[Text] Yesterday, Jesus Montane, a member of the Central Committee and head of his General Department of Foreign Relations, received Gado Guiriguissou, a member of Benin's PRP [People's Revolution Party], who is visiting our country on a special mission.

During the course of the interview, which took place in a fraternal atmosphere of mutual understanding, experiences were exchanged as to the progress of both parties' work and the international situation, the close relations that exist between our parties and the PRP being set forth.

Aramis Fuente and Roberto Garrido, section chief and an official of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations were also present at the interview.

Moroccan Government Preparing Aggression

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 15 Dec 79 p 4

[Article by Manuel Somoza: "Bachir Mustafa Stated the the Moroccan Regime Was Readying New Forces for the War in Western Sahara"]

[Text] The Moroccan regime is getting another special division ready to throw into the Western Saharan war, the deputy secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, Bachir Mustafa Sayed, charged today.

That division, which will be the second and last one Rabat can send to support the 50,000 men who are waging war in the Sahara, is being concentrated at the Bigrim base, Mustafa Sayed noted in his statements to PRENSA LATINA.

The purpose of that military move, like that initiated last October under the name "Operation Ouhoud," is to attempt to raise the fighting morale of the royal army which since 1975 has been seeking to consummate the annexation of the Sahara, he said.

He added that the use of those units is being supplemented by increased use of the aircraft made available to Morocco by France and the United States through the sale of new fighter aircraft.

When the antiaircraft equipment brought down the first "Mirage" (French) plane, the French pilots and technicians advising King Hassan II assured him that it was "merely" a matter "of a technical fault," he stated.

But now, he went on, when three of the Mirages have already been destroyed--and one pilot captured--"I consider that there won't be many doubts as to our ability to respond to enemy aircraft."

Mustafa Sayed reported that in the fighting going on since November around the Zaak base in southern Morocco, Rabat has used Mirages, U.S.-made F-5's and helicopters brought even from El Ayoun, Western Sahara's capital.

"It is not mere words when we assert that the POLISARIO Front is in a position to carry the war deep inside Moroccan territory," he pointed out before referring to the Western Saharan people's diplomatic successes.

The African tour which the POLISARIO Front's secretary general, Mohamed Abdelaziz, concluded yesterday was fully productive, Bachir Mustafa Sayed asserted in referring to the meetings the top Western Saharan leader had with the presidents of Togo, Niger and Benin.

He added that "the battle is nearly completely won and the entry of the Republic of Western Sahara into the OAU before that organization's next summit meeting seems certain."

Bachir Mustafa also hailed the agreements of the recently concluded meeting of the OAU's Special Committee on Sahara and pointed out that "Hassan II has shown his total inability to contribute to a political solution of the conflict."

From that standpoint, he charged, the military support which the United States, France and Egypt are providing Rabat, plays a decisive role.

On the other hand, he praised the stand of the socialist community during the current period of the UN General Assembly sessions.

The POLISARIO Front, he asserted, will be ready to work for a political solution of the conflict, "but always on the basis of respect for Sahara's territorial integrity and independence."

Afro-Cuban Friendship Anniversary

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 15 Dec 79 p 3

[Article by Pedro Costa: "The Third Anniversary of the Cuba-Africa Friendship Association Celebrated"]

[Text] The third anniversary of the creating of the AACA [Cuba-Africa Friendship Association] was celebrated with a meeting at ICAP's headquarters presided over by Armando Acosta, a member of the Central Committee and President of the AACA.

Armando Acosta noted the quality of the tasks achieved in the 3 years of work by the association in strengthening friendship between Cuba and the fraternal peoples of Africa. He said that the most significant action during the AACA's past year was creating the branch in the Isle of Youth where thousands of students from various African countries live together with the Cuban people.

Present were Mario Rodriguez, ICAP vice president, Aramis Fuentes, section chief of the Central Committee's Department of Foreign Relations, members of the association and other guests.

Benin Official Sees Rodriguez

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 15 Dec 79 p 3

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee and vice president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, received Gado Guiriguissou, a member of the Political Bureau of Benin's PRP.

During the talks which were held in a fraternal atmosphere, views were exchanged on the work and experiences of both parties and governments and on the international situation.

In this exchange, the close relations existing between the Communist Party and the Government of Cuba and Benin's PRP and Government were revealed.

On the Cuban side there were also present Aramis Fuente and Roberto Garrido, section chief and official of the Party's Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations, respectively.

Mozambican Delegation

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 15 Dec 79 p 3

[Text] The first meeting of the Joint Cuban-Mozambican Committee opened in this capital [Havana] presided over by Serafin Fernandez, Cuban minister of domestic trade, and Joao Baptista Cosme, minister of public works and housing of Mozambique.

The talks initiated will include exchanges in the fields of agriculture, education, sugar, fishing, transport, communications, construction and health.

They will also take up collaboration as to the types of scholarships, training, technical assistance, exchanging information, and it is also anticipated that an agreement will be signed for sending out 700 Cuban international technicians in various fields.

Next Friday, 21 December, the signing of the protocol will take place, a result of the talks at the first meeting of the Joint Cuban-Mozambican Commission.

POLISARIO Delegation

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Dec 79 p 3

[Text] A POLISARIO Front delegation presided over by Bachir Mustafa Sayed, deputy secretary general of that organization, and also composed of Ahmed Bujari, a member of the Political Bureau, and Hamudi Ahmed Baba, secretary

general of the SDAR's Ministry of Energy and Communications, arrived in our country and was received at the Jose Marti airport by Pedro Miret, a member of the Political Bureau, Jesus Montane, a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and head of its General Department of Foreign Relations, and Bulahe Mohamed Fadel, representative of the POLISARIO Front in Cuba.

The Western Saharan delegation which will stay for several days in our country, visited the headquarters of the Central Committee, where he had official talks during which the bilateral relations between both organizations and significant aspects of the international situation were studied. Claudio Ramos, section chief of the above-mentioned department, also participated.

POLISARIO Press Conference

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 20 Dec 79 p 3

[Text] Bachir Mustafa Sayed, deputy secretary general of the POLISARIO Front --Movement for the Liberation of the Western Saharan People--held a press conference in the international hall of the Cuban Communist Party's Committee.

The revolutionary leader made an over-all survey of the current situation of the struggle which his people are waging against the Moroccan invader.

First of all, he emphasized the supportive stand which international bodies have taken with respect to the struggle of the Western Saharan combatants and the total isolation in which the Moroccan Government finds itself.

Similarly, he stressed how the recent resolutions adopted by the international organizations establish the legitimacy of the Western Saharan people's struggle: The nature of the POLISARIO Front as the sole and legitimate representative of the people of that North African country; and the fact that Morocco must withdraw its troops from the Western Saharan territory.

Bachir Mustafa Sayed stressed in addition that along with the diplomatic successes there are the military ones. His country's people have proven their ability and determination to struggle and specifically pointed out the difficulty which this fighting involves in the desert. He also underscored the ability they have demonstrated in destroying the enemy yet seeing to it that the sophisticated weapons provided Morocco by Washington and Paris remain intact.

Rafael Polanco, deputy chief of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations, was responsible for introducing the distinguished speaker.

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CSO: 3010

MAJANO OPTIMISTIC ABOUT JUNTA'S FUTURE

PA082156 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1904 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Article by Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnolfo Majano member of the Salvadoran Government junta, said today that the army has been strengthened since the 15 October coup, while the extreme left guerrillas have been weakened by a lack of popular support.

In exclusive statements to ACAN-EFE, Majano, 41, leader of El Salvador's progressive young officers and foremost figure in the coup which overthrew President Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October, showed great optimism with regard to the course of events in El Salvador.

Majano said the actions of the guerrillas "are desperate" and the occupation of the Spanish Embassy is one of these acts of desperation "designed to destabilize the government."

He admitted that the guerrillas have been winning great popular support before the 15 October coup, but said "Today they are weaker than they were then."

He predicted a "desperate struggle by the extreme left to cause a breakdown in the economy," and indicated that the economic battle in the coming months will be vital to the country's future.

Regarding the Salvadoran Army, Majano said its political training is being strengthened and it now has a much more advanced outlook.

He said the army is now more powerful militarily, since it has a greater capacity to carry out operations according to well-defined criteria.

He appealed to all forces of the extreme leftist opposition to talk with the government. He said: "Let's talk about our points of convergence rather than our differences."

Majano explained that "the armed forces program has many points of similarity with that of the extreme left." He added: "Above all, the problem is the political approach. We call on all those groups to talk with us on the basis of our common aspirations."

Asked about other terrorist activities of the extreme right which is opposed to change, Majano said: "It is very difficult to control the clandestine activities of the extreme right. They have been involved in terrorism and mass propaganda campaigns."

He said the extreme right also operates by means of boycotts, primarily in the economic area, as the government has realized.

Regarding the nature of relations with the Catholic Church, a force which has great importance and weight in the eyes of the Salvadoran public, Majano said: "The church's support is conditional. It approves of the good and criticizes the bad. But we are in contact."

He said the arrest of an armed Nicaraguan and the killing of another--both apparent members of the Sandinist Front--during actions by the Salvadoran extreme left, "cannot be interpreted as an indication of official Nicaraguan support for the Salvadoran guerrillas."

"That is not a significant indication that the Nicaraguan Government is supporting the guerrillas," he said.

Majano said the present government has made progress in the study of the agrarian reform plan, which is almost complete, in the preparation of the decree for the nationalization of banking and in the plan to control economic power, which today is in the hands of a few families.

He defined the coming agrarian reforms as "integral," saying that lands will be distributed and three types of enterprise will coexist in the rural areas: state, private and collective.

He said the state owns some 35,000 hectares of land, much of it very productive, but that large landholdings will also be distributed. Large landholdings will be purchased from their owners with cash or bonds and will be purchased from their owners with cash or bonds and will be subsequently distributed, he explained. He added that a maximum limit will be imposed on land ownership, depending on whether the land is very fertile, or medium fertility or unfertile.

Regarding international support for the Salvadoran Government junta, Majano said the United States has offered moral and material support, as have Costa Rica, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

He described the occupation of the Spanish Embassy as a "desperate act by the guerrillas," and explained that at this point, the extreme leftist groups are forced to become more active to avoid losing the support they enjoyed before the 15 October coup.

According to Majano, the Salvadoran military junta has the support of the Christian Democratic Party, represented in the junta by two civilian members, and of independent forces.

He admitted that the degree of support given to the junta at present "is not yet satisfactory," but said it would grow within a short time.

Asked about the creation of an alleged "private army" by the oligarchy, Majano said the topic had been discussed, but we have seen only terrorist actions and a propaganda campaign.

CSO: 3010

JUNTA MEMBERS CALL FOR SUPPORT FOR CHANGES

PA101701 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Feb 80 pp 5, 60 PA

[Text] Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta, said yesterday that the structural changes which will be carried out in El Salvador will lead to an end to violence.

He said some Salvadorans who have held economic power do not want to accept changes and the other side, the left, does not want to lose its banner in the face of the government's plan to undertake deep changes in the country's socioeconomic structures.

Regarding the occupation of the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party, the Spanish Embassy, the Education Ministry and other places, he said it is time to stop these actions, which are carried out as "peaceful occupations" but which in fact are violent acts.

Morales Ehrlich stressed that the revolutionary government junta is working hard on the transformation of the country and that violence should stop for the good of the fatherland because in the end we are all obliged to watch over the welfare of the country.

A newsman asked Morales Ehrlich about the hostages at the Christian Democratic headquarters now occupied by the 28 February Peoples Leagues. "As a father, haven't you thought of rescuing your daughter"? The newsman asked him. Dr Morales Ehrlich smiled and gestured as if to wave away the question as he walked through the south corridor of the Presidential House on his way to another office in the east side of the building.

Questioned about the constant attacks, common and political crimes, fires, kidnappings, bombings and occupations, junta members Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano said the proper agencies are undertaking an in-depth study of the situation to decide on measures to decrease the violence. He asked for the understanding and cooperation of the various political, social, labor and civic sectors to find the path of peace, which can only be achieved through dialog and the acceptance of the deep changes the country needs to establish true social justice.

CSO: 3010

UNIVERSITY ISSUES MANIFESTO CONDEMNING GOVERNMENT

PA072110 Sal Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 29 Jan 80 p 29 PA

[Manifesto issued by the University of El Salvador through the University Higher Council--dated 25 January 1980]

[Text] The deterioration of the country's economic situation and the manifest incompetence of the ruling bodies have indisputably led to an inevitable polarization of political forces. The military coup on 15 October of last year, conceived and directed by the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon through their representatives in this country, had the sole aim of insuring the subsistence of the existing system of injustice when faced with revolution that sought to end the present state of affairs, characterized by obsolete and inhumane economic, social, political and military structures.

This was the true reason for the coup. Its essence cannot and has not changed. It was on this basis that, 2 days after Romero's fall, the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon offered military aid which no one had requested and which the people do not need. However, these measures were being taken to preserve the interests of the imperialists and their internal allies, the native oligarchy, that military aid materialized in the form of weaponry and military equipment in late December.

The political crisis late last year led the Salvadoran people's popular organizations to agree on a pact of unity. Because of it, at the same time that the anti-imperialist and antioligarchic movement is gaining momentum, it isolates the main enemy and makes it more visible, as occurred when the great people's demonstration on 22 January identified the Salvadoran people's true leaders and their enemies. That is why the latter are taking countermeasures. In effect, the government is reinforcing military vigilance at public buildings and taking other similar measures, like movable "trenches" and careful searching of all private citizens who enter those buildings.

In coordination with these measures, the native oligarchy has established a propaganda apparatus that is clearly directed toward justifying the repression. In circles close to the oligarchy, it is commented that the oligarchy is calling for 100,000 lives to be sacrificed in order to "reduce the

social tension." The oligarchy once again demonstrated its lack of scruples by choosing as its leader one of the men who have done most to bloody the humble homes of workers and peasants: General Jose Alberto Medrano, who in a televised statement last week clearly warned the junta that it should increase repression of the popular movement. The mounting of this entire apparatus has been accompanied by other oligarchic calls for the blood of workers, peasants, students and other popular sectors.

In response to the popular organizations' announcement of the 22 January demonstration, the government junta publicly stated that all peaceful demonstrations were authorized, a statement definitely intended solely to keep up appearances and to permit the demonstrators to be taken by surprise. And that is exactly what happened. Shooting at the demonstration came from public buildings. In a premeditated, treacherous and cold-hearted measure, a frightful genocidal action was unleashed that has brought mourning to hundreds of most peasant families, as well as the families of workers and students. Eyewitnesses to this were thousands of demonstrators, spectators and domestic and foreign newsmen, one of whom was wounded.

To add a measure of cynicism to the massacre, the military clique and its ally, the Christian Democratic Party, both of which are standardbearers of imperialism and the native oligarchy, have become involved in contradictory explanations with which they reveal just how committed they have been from the first to bringing about this bloodbath of the people. They have spoken of unidentified civilians who fired upon the demonstration, then of demonstrators who fired at the security corps on guard at public buildings and then of civilians who "supplanted" uniformed security corpsmen.

Finally, they have created a phantom anticommunist organization which claimed credit for the attack on the demonstration.

All this is pure rubbish. Civilians cannot enter public buildings, particularly under the present circumstances which prevail in the country. The only civilians who can enter those buildings with weapons and without uniforms (the guardsmen and the troops are uniformed civilians) are agents of the political police, the National Security Agency of El Salvador (ANSESAL). The best evidence of this is the fact that, during the short time in which the junta was playing at democracy, although the popular organizations did not cease their demands or their peaceful occupation of factories and other buildings, neither the White Warriors Union, the death squad, the White Hand nor any of the other names that the same criminals use in their attacks against democratic sectors appeared.

All this indicates that the governing military clique and the Christian Democratic leadership, as standardbearers of imperialism and the domestic oligarchy, are prepared to meet the quota of the people's blood demanded of them by their patrons. They plan to drive the popular organizations to desperation and push them toward an open civil war, in which they irrationally believe those organizations could be crushed by the armed forces, armed to the teeth and supported by mercenary foreign aid.

These plans of the governing clique can be noted in the measures which have followed the genocide. The Western University Center was repeatedly raided, and on the same day there was an attempt to dynamite the rotunda at the school of medicine. A military cordon with tanks and heavy equipment was established around the University of El Salvador. Radio stations were muzzled by being forced to remain in network with Radio Nacional, broadcasting distracting music in an attempt to lull the vigilance and critical consciousness of our people who on 22 January demonstrated that they are not willing to yield to their enemies and the lackeys of those enemies, who were defeated by that civic presence, a presence that was exemplary in its discipline and its liberating patriotism.

These people know how to stage a demonstration thanks to the proper leadership of their popular organizations. In other words, an undeclared state of siege has been established and the clique tramples on the constitutional guarantees it has sworn to respect and violates the human rights it promised to defend.

In view of the foregoing, the University of El Salvador resolves:

First, to condemn:

The massacre perpetrated by the repressive corps on 22 January against the gigantic demonstration organized by the following popular organizations: Peoples Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), National Democratic Union (UDN), United Popular Action Front (FAPU) and 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28).

The military cordon established around the University of El Salvador by the armed forces on 23 January.

The systematic and multiple machinegunnings by the armed forces on the evening of 22 January and the early morning of 23 January of the University of El Salvador at a time in which over 50,000 men, women, children and aged persons from among the people were inside the country's top educational center.

Second, to demand of the government junta:

An effective and immediate halt of the violation of university autonomy as well as to all physical aggression and psychological warfare against the university installations and their inhabitants.

The release of all those arrested on 22 January: the release of the following students from the school of legal and social sciences: Francisco Arnulfo Ventura Reyes (4th year) and Jose Humberto Mejia (4th year), who were arrested on 22 January at 1430 by national guardsmen on guard at the U.S. Embassy.

A halt to repression and massacre throughout the national territory, which has not been suspended at any time from the last two governments to date.

And finally, to inform all the universities of the world of the imminent danger facing our center of studies and the Salvadoran people.

CSO: 3010

BPR COMMUNIQUE ON 22 JANUARY VIOLENCE

PA071539 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Jan 80 p 41 PA

[Peoples Revolutionary Bloc advertisement]

[Excerpts] The Facts

A huge popular rally, never seen before in the history of San Salvador, was attended by approximately 300,000 persons on 22 January. It was called by the revolutionary coordinating board. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, near the cathedral and when the demonstration crossed 2d Ave, N., repressive troops of the national guard, the national police and the revenue police, equipped with armored units, troop carriers, bulletproof vests, rifles and G-3 machineguns, opened fire in a genocidal ambush from the roof of the National Palace, the National Theater, the Salvadoran Bank, the Ministry of Finance, the National Library and other nearby buildings, massacring the companeros in the demonstration, even firing on people carrying white flags in order to cross the streets.

In view of this situation, the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] demands from the national government:

1. That the persons responsible for this new massacre of our people be punished.
2. That the arrested companeros be freed.
3. The immediate withdrawal of the military cordon around the city.
4. The immediate ceasing of repression against the people which is continuing discriminately in all of San Salvador.
5. That permission be given to pick up the wounded and the dead and that bodies be turned over to their relatives.
6. That freedom of speech of the people be allowed, ending the radio network.

We inform our people of the decisions made by the revolutionary coordinating board:

1. To stage a nationwide work stoppage.
2. To decree 3 days of popular mourning beginning Wednesday in honor of our fallen companeros.

The BPR, the Salvadoran people, the Central American people and the people of the world ask everyone to:

1. Join the mobilization-funeral of the companeros assassinated, which leaves the metropolitan cathedral on 24 January at 1000.
2. Encourage the national stoppage by all workers as a measure of rejection.
3. Join the 3 days of popular mourning decreed by the revolutionary coordinating board in honor of the fallen companeros.
4. Join the various activities our organization will foster to denounce these abominable facts.
5. Continue to double our organized struggle for our basic needs and for our final liberation by joining the BPR and other popular organizations.

An end to repression against the people!

Let us all denounce the repressive nature of the government junta and the armed forces that have sold out to the oligarchy!

Long live revolutionary unity in the struggle for the interests of the people!

Peoples Revolutionary Bloc

[Dated] San Salvador, 24 January 1980

[Signed] Juan Angel Chacon, CED 1-7-06274; Marco Antonio Portillo, CED 4-1-029648; Raul Ernesto Baires Quintero, No 1-1-218513; Elio Enay Bran Hernandez, CED 6-6-004141; Jose Maria Maravilla, CED 1-4-039244.

CSO: 3010

GROUP WARNS OF COMMUNIST DANGER TO NATION

PA090321 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 8 Feb 80 pp 36, 37 PA

[Open letter to the Salvadoran people by the Crusade for Peace and Work dated 5 February 1980]

[Excerpts] Salvadorans, the nation is in danger. The communist horde is out to kill our democratic, republican system.

The time has come for all Salvadorans who earn an honest living, out of love for our children, our country and our hope to live in a free and democratic country, to rally around our flag and become aware that the country needs all good citizens because it is in danger.

Gentlemen of the leftwing revolutionary government junta, we flatly oppose the repealing of our constitution because the social changes that supposedly would benefit our nation can be achieved under the current constitution. If we add the destruction of our constitution to the terrorist destruction of our national wealth secured throughout 159 years of independence and sacrifices, we will be opening the way to total chaos and a communist takeover. We will not allow a netful of green [presumably referring to Christian Democratic Party colors] fish, now painted red, to try to demagogically destroy in one fell swoop the integrity of the republic and the armed forces too. We make an urgent appeal to all Salvadorans to proclaim "Destroying the constitution will leave us with the law of insurrection."

Salvadorans, let us remain united. Let us not be hoodwinked by the communists. It is one thing for the people to achieve gradual improvements and social progress through their own efforts, it is something else again for the neediest segment of the population to be used as a screen or political banner of liberation to come to power and enslave us to the totalitarian Soviet regime.

We wonder where the military is at this crucial time for the nation. We cannot continue living in confusion any more. We challenge the armed forces to come out and publicly state which side it is on: "Whether with God and our homeland or with the communist devils threatening us." [Signed] Crusade for Peace and Work [Cruzada Proppaz y Trabajo].

CSO: 3010

NATIONALISTS CRITICIZE PDC RULE

PA101921 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Feb 80 p 41 PA

[Advertisement by Salvadoran National Movement--date not specified]

[Text] In view of the Christian Democrats' attempts to abolish our political constitution, the Salvadoran Nationalist Movement [Movimiento Nacionalista Salvadoreño--MNS] wants to tell the Salvadoran people that it repudiates the attempts by the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] to impose an opprobrious dictatorship which, with absolute disregard of the people's desires, seeks to abolish our political constitution and replace it with an ad hoc constitutional statute to establish a decadent society and to suppress freedom of thought.

We cannot let a small group repudiated by all Salvadorans impose its demagogic whims without caring what happens to the people when their constitutional rights are eliminated.

How can the revolutionary government junta (version number 2) convince the people that it seeks the well-being of the majorities when it not only tolerates chaos but promotes unemployment, institutionalized distrust, uncertainty and, due to its unpatriotic behavior, disregards alternatives that will lead the country to a better future?

What can we expect from people who on 9 January swore to the nation and the world that they would defend and enforce the constitution and less than 1 month later want to eliminate the sacred instrument on which they swore?

Our nation is experiencing a crisis. Our nation needs its best sons. The PDC oligarchy has shown it is completely unable even to form a cabinet because it has not found sufficient people who are willing to work in the current misgovernment. This shows that Christian democracy has not and cannot be the alternative our fatherland needs now. The Salvadoran people and the MNS hope and trust that their armed forces will defend and respect the document which gave them life because while the republic exists the army will exist.

[Signed] The MNS, a member of the National Broad Front.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

ROMERO'S WORDS MISREPRESENTED--Yesterday we received a note from the social communications secretariat of the San Salvador Archbishopric which reads as follows: "San Salvador, 5 February 1980. [as published] Chief Editor of LA PRENSA GRAFICA. Dear Mr Rosalio: On behalf of the social communications secretariat of the archbishopric I would like to point out that the headline given to an Associated Press dispatch printed today on statements by Archbishop Monsignor Oscar A. Romero in Belgium does not reflect the contents of the dispatch. The dispatch reads: 'The Catholic Church cannot oppose violence if there is no other way to achieve justice.' This is not the same as saying that the Archbishop supports violence. The dispatch also does not say that he does not believe in the junta. Attached is the latest issue of ORIENTACION which contains the Archbishop's thoughts on the situation in the country, as he expressed them in a telephone call from Rome. Please publish a note clarifying this as it is clear that the dispatch in question has been misrepresented. Thank you for printing this to honor truth. Doris Osegueda, director." [Text] [PAL0027 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 5 Feb 80 pp 2, 31 PA]

ISTA OFFICIALS RESIGNATIONS--The managers of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation [ISTA] and 23 other ISTA managers have resigned en masse. They resigned because they are in total disagreement with the current administrative policy of ISTA, a policy which is a result of a political agreement among the Salvadoran Communal Union [UCS], the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and the Agency for International Development. Among other things, former manager Hugo Molina Rodriguez said that since ISTA President Jose Rodolfo Viera took office "activities and policies incompatible with democratic principles" have been carried out at the institute. He added that cause for common concern is the fact the new executive board has been insisting the UCS secretary general, Mr Viera, is apolitical and has no commitments with any political party when it is a known fact that Viera's role in ISTA is the result of a political pact. Manager Molina Rodriguez' resignation has been endorsed by 24 other officials who do not agree with the "demagoguery and use of the state and its institutions as a tool and because the incumbent ISTA chairmanship is a symbolic post with the work being done by the political adviser who was appointed at PDC suggestion." [Text] [PA072303 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 6 Feb 80 p 2 PA]

LP-28 LEADER ESCAPES--San Salvador, 10 Feb (AFP)--One of the four leaders whose release is demanded by the 28 February Peoples Leagues (LP-28), which has been occupying the Spanish Embassy since Tuesday, escaped from his captors today, an LP-28 spokesman told AFP. The spokesman added that the government does not know the whereabouts of leader Hector Canales and three companeros who were arrested last week by the Salvadoran security forces. According to Carlos Argueta, chief of the LP-28 group holding six hostages in the Spanish Embassy, Canales was able to escape from his captors and in due time will be presented to the press so he can give details of his arrest and report on the security agency that arrested him. We even have the name of the national guard sergeant who led the capture, Argueta added. [Text] [PA101759 Paris AFP in Spanish 1659 GMT 10 Feb 80 PA]

UDN SECRETARY RELEASED--A few minutes ago, Dr Ernesto Alfonso Buitrago, judge of Fifth Penal Court, ordered the immediate release of Norma Guevara, secretary of the National Democratic Union Youth Groups, for lack of evidence. She was arraigned at the Fifth Penal Court last Thursday on charges of possession of government weapons and subversion, the national police reported. Judge Buitrago stated in his resolution that Norma Guevara's participation in the incidents of which she was accused has not been proven and there were no grounds for her arrest. He therefore ordered her release at 1215 today. Her release was ordered without bail. Her release orders were handed to Norma Guevara's defense lawyer Dr Salvador (Sagastizado) Reyes. [Text] [PA092112 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1900 GMT 9 Feb 80 PA]

CSO: 3010

MINISTER SAYS 'FOREIGNERS' AMONG SUBVERSIVE LEADERS

PA072123 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 30 Jan 80 p 21 PA

[Excerpts] National Defense Minister Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez told newsmen yesterday the army is aware that some foreigners with an accent similar to that of a Nicaraguan or Cuban are among subversive leaders.

Interviewed at the end of a ceremony at the honor guard brigade, he was asked about the peasant situation in Quiche area where peasants have been occupying schools and radio stations as a protest against the army.

General Guevara said those people are not Indians, let alone peasants. They are trained in such activities and want to discredit the army.

He said it is true that military brigades have been in the Quiche area for several days but they are there to protect the real peasants who are pursuing an honest living. There are written documents, he said, that prove that honest peasants have asked the army for protection from subversives.

He added that the subversives are forcing the poor peasants to join them and are even threatening them with death. In other words, it is these people who have caused concern to and sown unrest among the honest people of Quiche.

General Guevara Rodriguez said the army is aware some foreigners are leading the subversives. It has been reported that when they occupy small unprotected villages, their leaders have Cuban or Nicaraguan accents, he added.

In any case, he noted, the army is prepared and always watching. It will not allow these small subversive groups that follow foreign watchwords to injure national sovereignty.

The defense minister finally extended a cordial invitation to newsmen or anyone else to visit Chajul, Ixcán and other places in Quiche to get their own impression of the local Indian population.

Thus, he stressed, you will get a firsthand look at the situation and see that efforts are being made to mar the army's image. The Indians will tell you that the armed forces continue to work with them without pressure.

CSO: 3010

GUATEMALA

MINISTER CHARGES UNIVERSITY ROLE IN SUBVERSION

PA071640 Guatemala C'ty Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz said at a news conference yesterday that the San Carlos University in Guatemala has an important role in the outbreak of subversion that the country is experiencing. University autonomy has been misunderstood to the point where it is handled as if the university were a separate territory, he said emphatically, and the campus is used as a base of operations by extreme leftist groups.

Alvarez Ruiz explained the government's view of the Guatemalan situation in a meeting with sectors of [words indistinct]. He explained in detail the situation in which extreme leftist and extreme rightist groups are trying by every means to sow terror as a means of gaining power.

He said both the extreme right and the extreme left have clandestine groups that commit all kinds of crimes but, he said, those who are up in arms today will never be able to achieve their objectives, which are based on foreign ambitions.

The government minister said the extreme leftist sectors have been preparing both domestically and abroad for a "Black December," but on being discovered by the authorities they postponed their criminal activities in order to plan a "Black February."

Fortunately, he said, the government has the necessary security forces to combat those groups to bring tranquillity to Guatemalans.

Alvarez Ruiz said the extremists have no popular support. The leftists, he said, believe they actually have support within the popular classes, but in this country there is a well-defined middle class which wants to live in peace and in the climate of democracy that the present government guarantees.

It must be understood, he continued, that the country is in the process of development and that is why it is faced with various problems in the social and economic areas. There are some regions in the interior where there are

acute problems resulting from this phase of underdevelopment. However, he said, President Romeo Lucas Garcia is carrying out important and urgent programs to help these Guatemalan families.

The leftists take advantage of the problems in the rural areas to promote the interests of their groups, which have made no progress although they have been trying to take over power for several years.

The government minister noted the psychosis they are trying to sow among (the peasants). These persons, he added, make anonymous death threats, plant bombs and try to generate anxiety and uncertainty among owners and workers at factories and businesses.

An example of this, he said is the recent burning of an urban bus. These actions, he said, are inexcusable, since they harm thousands of residents of the capital who need to go to their jobs or to travel about the city in peace.

Alvarez Ruiz added that he has not ruled out the possibility that the subversive groups are being directed by foreigners. We cannot state this for a fact, he said, but neither can we discount it.

CSO: 3010

GUATEMALA

POPULAR FRONT DEPUTY DENOUNCES OFFICIAL REPRESSION

PA1100019 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Text] We are at the mercy of a brutal repression in Guatemala, in which all sorts of abuses are being committed, Deputy Oscar Henriquez Guerra of the People's Participation Front pointed out. He said repression is being carried out with no respect for citizen's constitutional rights. For this reason, he added, those who hope to have a genuine democracy in Guatemala must get together to exchange views and carry out common efforts to find a reasonable solution to the problem we are facing or we will be sunk. He also accused the authorities of promoting the critical situation in the country.

Deputy Henriquez Guerra said the accusation that the Spanish ambassador is a leftist is unfounded and only serves to increase the negative image we have abroad. The fact is, Henriquez Guerra pointed, that the Spanish ambassador is the only person who can say exactly what took place in the Spanish Embassy the tragic day so many Guatemalans died. Henriquez Guerra said the Spanish ambassador should be taken more seriously, because the government with its contradictory reports seems to be trying to cover up for a big mistake which can only be blamed on the disorganization in the administration in which everyone is doing as they please without thinking about the consequences.

Henriquez Guerra asked for an investigation to establish responsibilities for the bloody incidents at the Spanish Embassy so people abroad can see that in Guatemala, despite this shameful incident, we still have civilized people capable of seeing justice is done.

CSO: 3010

GUATEMALA

RADIO COMMENTARY DEMANDS CLEAN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PA072122 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Commentary: "The Government Must Guarantee a Democratic Election"]

[Excerpts] Americo Cifuentes Rivas, leader of the United Revolutionary Front [FUR], has disclosed that his rank and file members have begun demanding the party's withdrawal from the municipal elections to be held in March. Apparently, the FUR branches have begun to get the feeling that the election will be one more farce. Their doubts stem from the persecution, threats and pressures, and even the killing of FUR members.

The FUR will decide this week whether it will participate in the elections.

A shadow has begun to loom over the March municipal elections. A deputy of the National Liberation Movement (MLN) recently demanded guarantees because, he charged, the municipalities would be allocated here in Guatemala City ignoring the will of the inhabitants.

The crimes against political leaders may result in the FUR's withdrawal from the municipal elections. The decision on the withdrawal may be adopted in the next few days resulting, in effect, in a substantial change in the electoral picture.

Thus far, no effort has been made to distinguish between two leftwings, a clandestine one bearing arms and the broad front left with the electoral ballot in hand, desperately demanding respect for its personality, organization and will.

The broad front left, whose leaders and followers are acting with their face toward the sun, is the one sustaining the blows from the rightwing, which refuses to establish differences and wishes to solve Guatemala's problem with guns.

For this reason, listeners, the peaceful way is growing weaker every day. The FUR's decision will be historic because if the FUR withdraws from the municipal elections, the electoral, or peaceful way, will become considerably weak with the attendant consequences.

However, before the decision about this withdrawal is adopted, the government of the republic--which is supposed to be interested in strengthening peace--must offer guarantees and security to the opposition politicians. It must take steps to discourage the rightwing's aggressions and categorically affirm that it will use its full influence and power to guarantee municipal elections throughout the country that will not be a vulgar distribution of mayors' offices in Guatemala but a clean election solely and exclusively reflecting the will of neighbors in each municipality. The government has the floor.

CSO: 3010

GUATEMALA

BRIEFS

MINISTER WARNS OF CIVIL WAR DANGER--Guatemala is confronted with the danger of civil war, Guatemalan Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz has stated as he dismissed the possibility of a coup d'etat. He made the statement to the Mexican press in Guatemala City yesterday. It was published by the newspapers UNO MAS UNO and EL DIA today. Alvarez Ruiz said the Black December that was expected was averted but a Black February is being experienced. He explained that the violence spiral, feared since the end of last year, took root this month and that the fear persists in view of the burning of trucks, machinegunnings and constant telephone calls announcing invasions. [Text] [PA080317 San Jose Radio RELOJ in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA]

CSO: 3010

JAMAICA

MANLEY SAYS REMARKS ABOUT TRINIDAD NOT MEANT TO OFFEND

FL311720 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 29 Jan 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley said yesterday that his remarks about Trinidad at a recent PNP delegates conference "were not intended to offend".

Reacting to a statement by opposition leader Edward Seaga published in Saturday's GLEANER the prime minister said his remarks were taken out of context.

In his statement Mr. Seaga accused Mr. Manley of attacking 'he Government of Trinidad "with the most undiplomatic criticism of that country" despite its generosity to Jamaica. He quoted Mr. Manley as saying: "They say that Trinidad is going to be broke in three years...that Trinidad has oil but they are allowing the oil just to flow like a dose of salt through the country...."

Jamaica House issued the following statement by the prime minister on the matter last night:

"I have noted with concern a statement in Saturday's DAILY GLEANER in which the leader of the opposition referred to comments I made in a P.N.P. delegates conference.

"The context in which my remarks were made is very important to any consideration of the speech.

"I was discussing economic problems being faced by developing countries in common, oil-producing and oil-importing alike.

"I was seeking to convey the idea that the possession of vast revenues coming from oil does not by itself secure development, nor does it remove the difficulties of effective administration.

"I spoke in the context of the fact that the structural problems which we all face in the Third World often result in inadequate infrastructure, and the demand for services and utilities can exceed the administrative capacity of a developing country, even in countries which have surplus foreign exchange.

"I also sought to warn of the need to preserve foreign exchange even if oil creates surpluses of foreign exchange at any moment of time.

"It has never been my practice to criticise the policies of a friendly government. By drawing examples of difficulties faced by developing countries no insult was intended to any of these countries. The government's commitment to regional integration is on record and can stand up to scrutiny. In fact, the government has spent a great deal of time repairing the damage done to Jamaica's international image in the years before we came to office.

"My remarks were not intended to offend. I regret that Mr. Seaga's interpretation of an economic analysis which he took out of context has created a situation which could damage the good relations between Jamaica and other CARICOM countries which I have always tried to foster."

CSO: 3020

JAMAICA

PATTERSON STRESSES EXTERNAL EFFECTS ON SAVINGS

FL042302 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 4 Feb 80 FL

[Excerpt] An international symposium on the mobilization of personal savings in the developing countries opened in the Bank of Jamaica this morning with a call for participants to view the subject against the background of the effects of energy costs, external debts and inflation.

The call was made by the deputy prime minister, Mr P. J. Patterson, he said this is the way the symposium could make a positive contribution to the process of economic development in the poorer nations.

[Begin Patterson recording] I venture to suggest, Mr Chairman, that the transactions of this symposium are hardly likely to make a contribution to the process of economic development if they fail to uphold the appropriate degree of concern on the effects of the price of energy, external indebtedness and inflation on the economies of the energy deficient developing countries. Whilst you continue to examine the issues of mobilizing savings over the coming days, the external factors which affect the level of income from which savings derive must be fully considered. Our government is committed to pursue all aspects of this issue. Jamaica will employ all the means at its disposal to achieve positive action at the most [words indistinct]. [End recording]

Mr Patterson said the government supported the submission to be made by the Swedish delegation for the setting up of an advisory committee on personal savings. The committee would be under the responsibility of the United Nations and would comprise international organizations as well as government and nongovernmental institutions concerned with the mobilization of savings.

CS0: 3020

HOUSE TABLES REDUCTION IN ESTIMATES

FL021650 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 30 Jan 80 pp 1, 2 FL

[Text] A \$61.2 million reduction in the 1979/80 was tabled in the House of Representatives yesterday, leaving a total of \$68.3 million of additional expenditure proposed for the financial year.

The cut from the 4129.6 million, first presented to the house on December 4, is the result of a restructuring exercise which followed wide protests about the additional expenditure which had been originally proposed by the government.

The amended provisions go before the standing finance committee of the house today and tomorrow with debate anticipated begin next week Tuesday.

Agriculture Only

As tabled in December the estimates called for expenditure of \$129,609,857. With \$61,250,929 cut from the budget a total of \$68,358,928 remains for consideration of the finance committee.

The net reduction in capital expenditure is \$34,219,600, and the only ministry in which the capital provision has been increased is the Ministry of Agriculture, which has received an additional \$2 million to undertake a special programme of repairs to roads on sugar farms in western parishes damaged in the June 1979 flood rains.

Under recurrent expenditure, a sum of \$27,031,329 has been cut out of the original provision of \$100,938,752. The remaining \$73,907,423 was further reduced by the fact that while a credit provision of \$28,671,105 had been made in the capital budget in the first draft supplementary estimates, the revised supplementary has been debited with the \$34,219,600--\$5,548,495 less than the original credit provision.

Housing Biggest Cut

The biggest cut in capital expenditure has been made in the Ministry of Housing, where the provision has been reduced by \$10.2 million. Financing of

public enterprises under the Ministry of Finance and Planning received an \$8 million reduction, and the financing of several projects by that ministry also came in for a \$7.5 million cut.

Under the Ministry of Industry and Commerce's emergency production plan, capital expenditure has been reduced by \$2,500,000 and there has been a reduction of \$70,000 in that ministry's provision for a JNIC project.

The Ministry of Health vote has been reduced by \$2,405,000 in its capital expenditure; and the Ministry of Education has a \$3,096,000 reduction in its capital provision for a number of school projects, particularly in its rural education project.

Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Works have each been cut by \$1 million in their capital budgets. In the case of the former ministry, the grant of \$13.723 million to the Jamaica Tourist Board, has been reduced to \$12.723 million; and in the Ministry of Works, the reduction has been effected by cutting the existing provision of \$7 million for road improvement and maintenance to \$6 million.

The smallest cut in the capital budgetary provision was effected in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, where the trimming of a number of projects resulted in \$448,600 reduction.

Under recurrent budget of the Department of Correctional Services was reduced by \$353,720, and other reductions were effected as follows: Ministry of Social Security--\$88,840; Ministry of Local Government--\$42,410; Resident Magistrates' Courts--\$38,410, Ministry of Labour--\$36,553, Bellevue Hospital--\$27,863; the Supreme Court--\$17,030; and the Attorney General's Department--\$6,330.

With the amendment of the first supplementary estimates, the al estimates of expenditure for 1979/80 now stand at \$1,254,334,521 under rrent, and \$579,787,624, for capital to make a total of \$1,883,922, or the financial year.

The amended first supplementary estimates which were brought back, after their withdrawal on December 17, following upon consideration by the standing finance committee, were laid on the table of the house, during yesterday's sitting.

CSO: 3020

JAMAICA

BRIEFS

'NO' TO IMF TERMS--A demonstration against the International Monetary Fund [IMF] was mounted by members of the staff of the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation [JBC] and the Agency for Public Information [API] in front of Jamaica House yesterday afternoon. A group of some 200 marched up Hope Road to the prime minister's headquarters. They carried placards denouncing the I.M.F. and calling upon the prime minister to say "no" to the I.M.F. terms. Negotiations between the government and I.M.F. are still in progress and the terms are not yet publicly known. According to API's Elean Thomas,-- one of the leaders of the demonstration--a letter was handed to the prime minister's press secretary, expressing the same sentiments of protest. "We have asked the prime minister not to bow to the demands of the I.M.F., but instead to mobilize the country so that we will be prepared to bear our hardships," Miss Thomas said in a speech to the group. The JBC demonstrators presented to Mr. Louis Marriot, a copy of a letter from the J.B.C. workers to the prime minister, protesting against any attempt to cut back allocations made to the J.B.C. and the A.P.I. in the supplementary estimates. Mr. Marriott is the prime minister's press secretary. The J.B.C.'s letter said: "We are amazed at the manner in which government is making concessions to the I.M.F.--concessions which are likely to affect the jobs of workers at the station." In the supplementary estimates now before Parliament provisions for the J.B.C. have been cut by \$160,000 and for the API \$22,473. [Excerpt] [FLO21655 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 31 Jan 80 p 1 FL]

WPJ PROTESTS BUDGET CUTS--The Workers Party of Jamaica has called on all workers in all areas affected by the proposed cuts in the first supplementary estimate [of the budget] to take strong protest action against the decision by the cabinet to yield to the demands of the International Monetary Fund, opposition leader Seaga and the private sector. In a statement issued a short while ago and signed by the WPJ's general secretary, Dr Trevor Munroe, the party strongly criticized the cabinet for the magnitude and kinds of cuts being proposed, saying it was bowing to unreasonable IMF demands. The release said that included in the cuts were such items as the schools feeding program which is reduced by \$500,000, the youth employment program cut by \$1.8 million and JAMAL [Jamaica Movement for the Advancement of Literacy] reduced by 250,000. The WPJ also referred to cuts in the budget

of the Agency for Public Information and the JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation], both of which, the party said, would reduce the vital role being played by these agencies in informing the people and countering reactionary propaganda. The Workers Party warned that unless workers of whatever political party made the cabinet know that they were not prepared to be pressured by the IMF, then the cabinet would feel that they could make even further concessions by making bigger cuts in the 1980 to 1981 budget. Details of the cuts under the amended supplementary estimate were released yesterday. They are now under study by the House Finance Committee and debate on the package will begin next week Tuesday in the House. [Text] [FL301758 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 30 Jan 80 FL]

CSO: 3010

DANIEL ORTEGA CLASSIFIES NICARAGUAN NEWSMEN

PA082346 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Feb 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Text] In statements to a private news media yesterday, Companero Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said there are currently three kinds of newsmen in Nicaragua.

There are those who are conscientious, who always fought frontal attacks against the Somozist regime without expecting any rewards.

There are those who, while having good intentions, are confused with regard to the deepseated goals of our Sandinist People's Revolution which embodies the purest aspirations of our victorious people.

And there are the irredeemable, reactionary newsmen who attack the revolution, who defend only the right to exploit, who hide behind false patriotism to attack traitorously; in a word, the counterrevolutionary, negative newsmen.

Alliance Between Two Poles

Referring to the closure of the newspaper EL PUEBLO, Ortega said the revolution has irrefutable proof of the efforts made by that ultraleftist newspaper to attack our process.

"A reactionary alliance was being established," he said, "between two counterrevolutionary poles: the newspaper EL PUEBLO and the recalcitrant reactionary sectors of our fatherland, in an attempt to destabilize the government in an intensive, antipatriotic search for a 'basis' on which to show the world that our people cannot govern themselves and need the 'democracy' traditionally imposed by imperialists and their native allies."

In view of the fact that a call for unity is now being made by those who always sought to divide the honest newsmen, those who saw things from the viewpoint of their own pockets and not from the people's viewpoint

during the Somoza regime, Commander Daniel Ortega said that it is possible to achieve unity with those newsmen who are confused, who lack political vision because they are elements which could become a positive part of our process, but it is not possible to do this with those who are always guided by vanity and, above all, seek their individual welfare.

He added that this unity can be gained as the process advances and our production increases, because in this manner we will become aware of the period of history on which we have embarked.

Ortega Saavedra also denied a statement attributed to him by Oscar Leonardo Montalvan to the effect that Companero Bayardo Arce was confused when he said that the revolution is a source of law.

That is completely false. It is a distortion because we feel that Companero Bayardo said nothing absurd when he said that our revolution is a source of law.

On the contrary, Companero Arce used the same bourgeoisie legalism used by the oppressors in doing "justice," because this is a revolution won by the blood of thousands upon thousands of Nicaraguan brothers.

CSO: 3010

JOURNALIST QUESTIONS ARCE'S STATEMENT CN 'EL PUEBLO'

PA09007 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Feb 80 pp 2, 5 PA

[Article by Felix Pedro Espinosa: "Alarming Statements"]

[Text] During an interview for Radio Corporacion's newscast Sucesos, Commander Bayardo Arce was asked the reason for the armed intervention involving the newspaper EL PUEBLO. Arce responded that "The revolution is the law" and also threatened to give the same "medicine" to other communications media, which he described as neo-Somozist because, according to him, all of the country's communications media must be alined with the doctrines of the revolution. In order words, there can be no differing opinions because this would be equivalent to being neo-Somozist and counterrevolutionary.

These statements should be a source of great concern for all Nicaraguans, because from them one can imply that freedom of expression is being seriously threatened.

It is also worth noting that the Culture Ministry, which is empowered by law to regulate the communications media by adopting regulations in these cases, has had nothing to do with the EL PUEBLO case.

With respect to EL PUEBLO's publications, they may have violated the law. Should this be confirmed, the logical thing to do would be to enforce the law by sanctioning the paper in accordance with the violations committed. We totally agree on this point.

We do not think it was necessary to resort to the armed forces in this case. We cannot justify the use of the very methods that were employed by the dictatorship in similar cases.

Neither do I agree with the statement that the revolution is the law, because all Nicaraguans are the revolution and therefore, we all have our own rights under the law and within the revolution.

If we analyze the statement "the revolution is the law," made in connection with the newspaper EL PUEBLO, we might think the revolution is the armed forces and the rifles are the law.

May mistaken actions or statements of this type never again occur in an effort to justify the mistakes themselves. This only brings fear and distrust to the Nicaraguan people, who never expected actions of this type. These actions taking place in a free Nicaragua, only serve to revive memories of past unpleasant incidents.

CSO: 3010

WORKERS ISSUE DECLARATION ON UNITY PROCESS

PA082217 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 Jan 80 p 3 PA

[Text] Declaration: Interpreting the class desires of the proletariat and, due to the historic necessity to unite the revolutionary labor movement, we, Allan Zambrana Salmeron, Jose Lino Saldana Briceno, Ramon Quintanilla Medal, Juan Antonio Gonzalez Icabalzeta, Ivan Garcia Abarca, Alejandro Solorzano Obregon, Carlos Alvarez Gonzalez, Carlos Salgado Membreno and Lucio Jimenez Guzman, delegates of the Central of Labor Action Unity [CAUS], Sandinist Workers Central [CST] and the General Independent Workers Confederation [CGTI] of Nicaragua, have met to analyze the different problems of the labor movement. Considering this to be the decisive factor for the consolidation, deepening and development of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, we have adopted the following decisions which will serve as a basis for the process of unification leading to the establishment of a single confederation of workers.

First: We established the following principles as a basis for regulating our fraternal relations during unification negotiations.

1. To achieve mutual respect among our federations, which implies not acting to the detriment of our own organizations.
2. To firmly defend the revolution and the fundamental interests of the workers and peasants.
3. To faithfully adhere to the principle of the labor movement's class independence.
4. To consistently work to establish a revolutionary alliance between the working class and the poor peasants, recognizing these forces as the moving forces of the revolution.
5. To support with our efforts and revolutionary activity to attain each and every one of the goals of the economic reactivation plan for the benefit of the people, a job that cannot be postponed and must be supported by our organizations.

6. To take joint action against the attacks of the national and international reaction to defend our labor federations if and when these attacks occur in cooperation with the political and military organizations entrusted with the maintenance of order in the revolutionary state.

7. To struggle to overcome the economic dependence which imperialism imported into our country and in this respect to support all those measures of the Government of National Reconstruction which are directed toward ending this dependence.

8. To fully support the work of the revolutionary work of the Sandinist National Revolutionary Front and the junta of the National Reconstruction Government in close cooperation with the parties which fully support the revolutionary process.

9. To commit ourselves consistently to the struggle for unity of the labor movement by eliminating all those tendencies which threaten its unity. We consider this to be a basic principle of all the revolutionary activity to be developed between the peasants and workers.

Second: On the basis of the principles set forth above, our federations have decided to join in action through National Union Coordinating Commission which will be composed of the CAUS, the CGT and the CST.

Third: The following are the minimum intermediate jobs to be accomplished:

1. To support in practice all those activities which promote increased production and normalize the national economy.

2. To effectively become part of the patriotic and revolutionary literacy campaign.

3. To help to strengthen the Sandinist People's Army and the Sandinist police through the establishment of Sandinist people's militias.

4. To reject any counterrevolutionary maneuver of the internal and external enemies of the revolution.

5. To establish work commissions in the National Union Coordinating Commission for the different government departments to make the participation of the peasants and the workers in government entities a reality.

Fourth: To welcome with enthusiasm the holding of the SCAAS assembly and fully support the efforts being made to establish a single leadership for the construction workers.

Fifth: The general principles and jobs agreed upon must be the basis for the drafting of specific work plans to accomplish this great effort.

Issued in Managua on 30 January 1980. [Signed] Ivan Garcia Abarca, secretary general of the CST; Alejandro Solorzano Obregon, secretary general of the CGTI; Allan Zambrana Salmeron, president of the CAUS.

CSO: 3010

CST LEADER DEMANDS FIRMER HAND AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTION

PA072235 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Jan 80 pp 1, 8 PA

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon, at a crowded public assembly, Sandinist Workers Central (CST) leader Ivan Garcia asked the National Reconstruction Government Junta and our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), to bring down its "hard and implacable hand" on the newspaper EL PUEBLO, the Workers Front [FO] and the rightwing forces seeking to distort our process and to boycott production.

The newsman's plaza was packed with members of countless mass organizations such as the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement, the Farm Workers Association, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women, the Sandinist Children's Association and the CST, as well as with students and intellectuals wishing to express their unswerving support for the revolution while repudiating EL PUEBLO's campaign of distortion.

Commenting on the slanderous newspaper EL PUEBLO, Garcia said that the organ of the recalcitrant ultraleft had turned into an insulting and slanderous medium aimed at our principal revolutionary leaders.

In response to the labor leader's words, the masses shouted in unison: "Death to the Counterrevolution," "Let us crush EL PUEBLO, Radio Mil and El Mundail." The latter is a newscast aired in Radio Mundial.

Underscoring the paper's insults and the FO's adventuristic stands, Garcia exhorted our reconstruction government junta and the FSLN to adopt more serious measures against those counterrevolutionaries and enemies of our democratic revolution.

"Our revolutionary government should abide by our slogan 'Implacable in victory and implacable in combat,' in order to wipe out those 'revolutionaries' who seize on revolutionary rhetoric to deceive our people.

"The newspaper EL PUEBLO, of doubtful origin, and the FO, in association with the social democratic parties and a number of pro-imperialist

organizations such as the Union of Nicaraguan Workers and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, have unleashed a counterrevolutionary campaign aimed at maintaining the division of the working class, the one most capable of transforming our society.

"The FO, which has betrayed the interests of the working class, has incited groups of peasants and workers to seize land without any planning.

"EL PUEBLO has also sharply criticized the economic reactivation plan and several other measures adopted by our government junta."

Garcia added that the CST should expel all counterrevolutionaries from all the production centers, factories, job sites and farms and if possible "resort to the force of the majority in order to keep our revolution from being destroyed by a few 'revolutionaries.'"

Leader Garcia also demanded strong measures against those radio stations (Mundial and Mil) which, because of obscure interests, have been distorting a revolution that cost thousands of lives and brought pain to the Nicaraguan family.

"We ask the competent organs and our revolutionary government to remain constantly vigilant of the Hoy and Mil newscasts, which Oscar Leonardo Montalvan directs, obstinately practicing a type of journalism that even in the United States has already been fossilized.

These media, the paper EL PUEBLO included, have abused the freedom of expression that our revolution allows within democratic frameworks. "We do not want anybody to abuse Sandinist freedom," Garcia declared.

CSO: 3010

HOUSEOWNERS TRYING TO AVOID COMPLYING WITH NEW LAW

PA110052 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Feb 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Text] The director general of the housing office, Dr Norma Tuckler de Aguilar, told LA PRENSA yesterday that homeowners are resorting to all sorts of tricks and maneuvers so as not to have to comply with the government junta's decree substantially reducing rents.

Dr Aguilar said some of the most extreme measures taken are boarding up bathrooms, ripping off the roofs and even tearing down walls to force the tenants to move out.

The director general said the homeowners are also using the subterfuge of demanding that the tenants move out because they need the quarters for close relatives. This later turns out to be a lie.

Dr Aguilar also said by using unscrupulous and insensitive lawyers and men disguised as members of the militia, the homeowners are evicting families from their homes in an arbitrary and illegal manner. The emergency law prohibiting this type of eviction was extended 6 months in January.

Dr Aguilar said the most unpatriotic maneuver of all is that of the homeowners who have shut up their houses and stubbornly refuse to rent them.

These homeowners have openly said they would prefer to leave their properties uninhabited and let them go to ruin before they would rent them according to regulations the government has decreed to benefit our people and to increase the real value of the wages of the working class.

Dr Aguilar said the majority of homeowners have openly shown their displeasure. This was to be expected, however, because for many decades they have exploited poor families by charging them outrageous rents for lodgings that were usually fleatrapes such as the famous boarding houses which had 20 or 30 rooms and only 2 toilets.

Dr Aguilar said as exceptions to the rule she could mention Dr Daniel Carcamo and Mr Francisco Queraldo--owners of a large number of rooms and apartments--who immediately placed them at the housing office's disposal to be rented at the new prices.

The director general said due to the houseowners attitude, over the past few weeks the housing office has been airing from 200 to 300 complaints daily, and on some occasions up to 600.

This large volume of complaints has forced the housing office to remain open until 6 pm. The workers voluntarily work the extra hours. Dr Aguilar said the housing office is, therefore, one of the few government offices that has done away with the tiresome bureaucracy.

In conclusion Dr Aguilar said, on the other hand, the tenants are very happy because now, with the revolutionary government, they feel that their right to not be exploited is being effectively upheld. She mentioned that the day that the housing decree was issued there were popular fiestas in the neighborhoods.

In spite of this and because of ignorance of their rights, truly heartrending scenes have taken place at the housing office where while waiting for the verdict of their cases old women have fainted or children have wet themselves because of their fear and the threat of being thrown out into the streets.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

FO ANTI-FSLN ACTIVITIES IN SAN MARCOS REVEALED

PA102218 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Feb 80 p 7 PA

[Text] San Marcos, (for LA PRENSA)--The Sandinist people army command in this city is investigating several Workers Front (FO) members, who for some time have been causing serious labor problems on the coffee plantations to the extent of provoking the authorities.

According to an official report on 19 January a group of these elements headed by Ivania Nunez arrived at the "Casa Sandinista" and threatened the political chief because, they claimed, he had revealed their counterrevolutionary activities.

On that same day they held meetings on rural transportation buses causing a traffic jam.

The Sandinist police of this city proceeded to capture two FO members. While they were being taken to the post in a stationwagon, they started kicking two "Compas," fracturing one's leg and seriously injuring the other.

On 20 January FO members arrived at the town of Dolores where they staged meetings charging the Sandinist National Liberation Front was as repressive as the Somozist regime.

The following day they appeared at the San Marcos High School shouting counterrevolutionary slogans.

In view of all the above, the San Marcos Sandinist police has issued a communique accusing these groups of being counterrevolutionary.

One of the main points of the communique states the Sandinist police of this city will deal severely with those elements who today oppose the unity of all the nation's forces to rebuild this country left in ruins by Somozism. The communique has been distributed to the press.

CSO: 3010

COMMENTARY SEES EL SALVADOR IN 'PREINSURRECTIONAL STAGE'

PA091613 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA

[Commentary]

[Excerpts] El Salvador's insurrectional struggle is the continuation of Farabundo Marti's struggle.

Forty-eight years later, amid the most widespread industrial development in Central America which has created a combative working class that has put aside its economic demands to promote its class political views, the workers-peasants alliance is a reality that is undermining the power of the traditionally dominant class and sectors in El Salvador. The advance of the people is obvious. During the past 8 months leftwing organizations have occupied 5 embassies, (?) ministries, dozens of churches and hundreds of work sites in the city and countryside. Most of these actions have been staged by workers and peasants.

Romero's overthrow was merely an imperialist maneuver to stop the thrust of the masses seeking a radical transformation that will wipe out capitalism as a system of government and establish socialism as a transition system until communism is established. The Salvadoran people, however, unmasked the military junta which in a few months in office has left innumerable dead along the streets and road of the cities and townships. The current revolutionary process is obviously in preinsurrectional stage which may soon lead to total insurrection putting the people in power.

The Latin American nations have a major role to play vis-a-vis the maneuvers that imperialism may use to prevent the people's victory. It is necessary to establish a great solidarity front with the Salvadoran struggle to cope with these imperialist maneuvers. The victory of the Salvadoran revolution will also be the victory of the Latin American and international revolution which has already signaled the crumbling of U.S. imperialism. The Nicaraguans, as Latin Americans and worthy children of Ruben Dario, Sandino and Carlos Fonseca, also have a very important role to play in this struggle. Long live Nicaragua's solidarity with the nations struggling for liberation. Free fatherland or death!

CSO: 3010

PEASANTS CONDEMN GUATEMALA EMBASSY EPISODE

PA081559 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 80 PA

[Communique issued by Nicaraguan Farmworkers Association; no date given-- read by announcer]

[Text] The Farmworkers Association [ATC] repudiates and condemns the most vile, inhuman and criminal act of aggression committed by the Guatemalan dictatorship headed by Gen Romeo Lucas against our peasant brothers who, in their legitimate struggle against the repression to which they have been subjected for so many years, took over the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City. The occupation was for the purpose of denouncing the crimes and outrages committed by the military because, as is well known, press censorship is rigorous in Guatemala.

As another demonstration of the criminal nature of the fascist dictatorship, violating every norm of international law, the police broke into the embassy to evict our peasant brothers. As a result of this, 38 persons, including embassy personnel, were killed.

This criminal act is another link in the long chain of violence and death this gorilla regime has been imposing in an effort to stop the revolutionary struggle of the Guatemalan people. The tyrants cannot learn that when a cause is just, victory will come sooner or later and that violence has been unable to stop that victory; on the contrary, it is an incentive to the spirit of popular struggle.

The Nicaraguan ATC appeals to all the peasants of Nicaragua and the world to repudiate everything that detracts from the integrity of our brothers. Solidarity helps to overcome. We shall overcome. Yesterday Nicaragua, today Guatemala; Free fatherland or death!

CS0: 3010

PSC CHANGES LEADING CADRES, PARTY FOUNDERS WITHDRAW

PA082311 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpts] The Social Christian Party [PSC] will sustain a serious loss with the withdrawal from its ranks of two of its most outstanding members. They are Roger Miranda Gomez and Duilio Baltodano. The reasons for the party's political activities have not been disclosed. [sentence as heard]

The above has been confirmed by Dr Adan Fletes, who has affirmed that both men are withdrawing from the party for personal reasons.

Miranda Gomez helped found the PSC, as did Duilio Baltodano, who became widely known as a university leader who participated very actively in the (?university center of the Autonomous National University of Nicaragua).

Following are some statements by Adan Fletes:

[Begin recording] This past weekend the PSC held a meeting of the National Directorate, which we called "for freedom of expression in the fatherland on the general of free men."

At the meeting we examined the country's situation and reorganized some of the party's leading cadres. We have appointed Companion Humberto (Duenas) Delgado to the party's national supervisory office and companion Jose Davila as secretary of international relations.

These changes point to a change in the political orientation of our organization. In the area of international relations, Companion Jose Davila will implement a bold policy, demanding support for our national reconstruction abroad. [end recording]

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

CST TO PARTICIPATE IN DRAFTING LABOR LAW, OTHER PROJECTS

PA110306 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The working class dictates our revolutionary process. For this reason it must participate in the revision and drafting of a new labor law which will guarantee the workers that legislation favoring their interests will be implemented. The request to participate will be submitted to the Labor Ministry by members of the Sandinist Workers Central (CST). Companero Denis Melendez, CST secretary general [as heard], announced this yesterday afternoon when he said that, on behalf of CST members, he is going to ask the Transportation Ministry to reduce transportation fares and the respective authorities to establish popular clinics.

The following is an interview granted by Companero Melendez to our reporter.

[Begin recording] [Question] Companero Melendez, what does the CST want now?

[Answer] A revision of the labor law and to participate in drafting new labor laws, so that for the first time in the history of our country, today free from the yoke of exploitation, the workers will directly participate in the organization of this first stage. Other activities are also planned. In accordance with our work and struggle plan, we are going to appoint workers brigades to immediately build the popular clinics. Through this volunteer effort our workers and their families will receive medical attention.

Responding to the needs of its members, workers and people in general, the CST is also going to ask the Transportation Ministry to immediately reduce transportation fares, particularly in those companies which have been nationalized and, therefore, belong to the people. We are also going to ask for the establishment of supply centers in places of employment. Unions should immediately proceed to carry out the necessary census so these centers can be established where basic foodstuffs and other articles indispensable to improve our living condition can be bought. This will effectively fight the deplorable social conditions faced by our people, particularly the working class. [End recording]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

POLICE-EPS UNITY CEREMONY--Jinotega--Sandinist police and the Sandinist Peoples Army (EPS) held a political-cultural session at their first revolutionary unity meeting in the courtyard of the police headquarters in Jinotega. The two armed organizations furthered their fraternal revolutionary bonds and spent a few moments together hearing their leaders' messages. The first speaker was Commander Carlos Torres, departmental police chief, who said, "We are going to demonstrate we would rather die than split." He highlighted the importance the armed forces attach to the literacy campaign. It will help consolidate our revolution even more. He said that to protect the revolution they will be hard on policemen and EPS members who abuse their positions. Companero Eduardo Gonzalez spoke on behalf of the EPS. He said unity is instrumental to the advance of the revolution; therefore it is necessary to have closer cultural and social relationships to live up to the pledge made to our heroes and martyrs. Toward the end of the session, Companero Hermes Matus of the propaganda committee noted that in this year of literacy and economic reactivation "We are going to show what we can and will do." [Text] [PA071932 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Jan 80 pp 1, 5 PA]

SOVIET EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL--The All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions has donated to the Sandinist Workers Central 26 megaphones, 5 professional cameras, 3 16-mm projectors with corresponding equipment, 1 amplifier with 3 outputs and 15 speakers, 16 tabletop microphones, 30 movies on union organization, 1,121 books on union organization and 1 16-mm camera. The material arrived yesterday afternoon and was later transferred to the home of Jose Benito Escobar [not further identified]. The material also included 2,000 notebooks, pencils, erasers and rulers, 5 packages with other school material donated by the USSR Pioneer Children to the Sandinist children of Nicaragua. This donation is a demonstration of solidarity between the USSR workers and the Nicaraguan revolution. The donation is valued at 200,000 cordobas. [Text] [PA082209 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Feb 80 p 9 PA]

SPANISH MISSION EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM--Spanish Government officials are in Nicaragua holding working meetings with Nicaraguan representatives on Spanish aid to Nicaragua in the area of education. Miguel Arroyo, secretary general of the Spanish Education Ministry and (?Alvaro) Olivero, programs director of the Office of Latin American Education, have presented to the Nicaraguan Government a catalog of educational materials available from the Spanish Government. They also offered to let the Education Ministry of this Central American nation (?print) educational material in Spanish printing houses as one form of Spanish cooperation. Arroyo and Olivero have held meetings and working luncheons with education and culture ministers Carlos Tunnerman and Ernesto Cardenal, respectively, as well as with Fernando Cardenal, coordinator of the National Literacy Campaign [words indistinct]. During these working meetings the Spanish officials emphasized that they came to Nicaragua with a great willingness to serve, to discuss with Nicaraguan authorities the types of aid needed in the area of education. Initially the Spanish Government has offered to send 100 teachers to participate in the literacy campaign. Today the officials will visit Esteli and Matagalpa, where the Spanish teachers might work. [Text] [PA081622 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Feb 80 PA]

STORES AT JOB SITES--In accordance with an emergency law decreed by the National Reconstruction Government Junta, stores selling staple products will be established in companies and job sites to maintain the real wages of workers. The companies and job sites must have a minimum of 30 workers. The workers will be able to obtain the following products: sugar, rice, beans, corn, salt, soap, cooking oil, eggs and any other article to be added in the future. Companies with less than 30 workers can join together with other companies located in the same area or sector to meet the minimum number of workers requirement. The company also has to form a board or committee to be in charge of the store. The committee will be made up of three workers elected by all the workers. This committee will be in charge of controlling the supply and just distribution of the products among the workers after it undertakes a count of the workers. According to the law, all companies will enjoy the benefits of these supply centers as long as they fill the following requirements: creation of a supply committee and a formal request to the Domestic Trade Ministry which will include the address of the company, its activities, the number of workers and the amount of staple products requested. [Text] [PA111532 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Feb 80 PA]

CSO: 3010

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